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SOUTH ASIAN FLORA AS REFLECTED IN THE TWELFTH-CENTURY PĀLI LEXICON ABHIDHĀNAPPADĪPIKĀ

The *Abh*, the only ancient Pāli lexicon, was written by the Thera Moggallāna of the Vilgammula fraternity,¹ resident at the Jetavana mahāvihāra built by king Parākramabāhu I (1153–86) in Polonnaruwa (Sri Lanka).²

There is a difference of opinion as to whether the author of this lexicon was the same as the famous grammarian Moggallāna Thera who lived at the same time.³ A convincing argument in favour of the theory that they were two different authors is that the grammarian belonged to the Uttoruḷamūla,⁴ whereas the lexicographer belonged to the Sarogāmamūla. It is possible that the eminent Theras of the eight fraternities were living together at the great monastery Jetavana, where king Parākramabāhu I had built "eight costly pāsādas, three storeys high, for the Theras dwelling in the sacred district".⁵

¹ P. Sarogāmamūla, identified by H.W. Codrington with modern Vilgammula in Laggala Pallēsiya Pattuva. See *Cūlavamsa*, Vol. I, p. 316, fn. 2.

The eight Buddhist fraternities (*mūla* = *āyatana*) which existed in medieval Sri Lanka were: Galaturumula (P. Selantaramūla), Kapārāmula, Uturumula (P. Uttoruḷamūla), Vādummula, Mahanetpāmula, Dakuṇumula (P. Dakkhiṇamūla), Senaratmula (P. Senāpatimūla) and Vilgammula. See M.B. Ariyapala, *Society in mediaeval Ceylon*, Colombo 1968 (reprint), pp. 233–34.

² See colophon of the *Abh* ed. Subhuti, p. 182.

³ D.M. de Z. Wickremasinghe (*Catalogue of the Sinhalese manuscripts in the British Museum*, London 1900, p. xv) considered the two authors to be the same person whereas Buddhaddatta (*Theravādi Baudhācāryayō*, Colombo 1960, pp. 85–87) and Geiger (*Pāli Literature and Language*, Tr. B. Ghosh, New Delhi 1978 (reprint), pp. 55–56) take them to be two different authors.

⁴ The Tamil slab-inscription of the Veḷaikkāras, *Epigraphia Zeylanica*, II.6.254.

⁵ *Cūlavamsa*, 78.33. The galaxy of Buddhist Elders who were patronised by king Parākramabāhu I were all great scholars, proficient especially in Sanskrit. For instance, Moggallāna Thera, the grammarian (whether he was or was not the

The purpose of the *Abh* was to make readers adept in the Buddhist doctrine.⁶ The work, greatly inspired by the *Am-k*, is divided into three parts, Saggakaṇḍa, Bhūkaṇḍa and Sāmaññaṇḍa, and the author states that it explains the names of all objects in the celestial, terrestrial and Nāga regions.⁷ The *Abh* has been widely used beyond the shores of Sri Lanka, especially in Burma (Myanmar) and Siam (Thailand).⁸

The araṇṇavagga, section 5 of part 2, the subject of this study, runs from verse 536 to verse 604 in the printed edition. The first fifteen verses (536–50) give synonyms of forest, garden, trees of different categories, parts of trees, and the rest of the section synonyms of flora; the entire section appears to be a Pāli version of the vanaṣṭhivarga of the *Am-k*. The basis on which the flora has been selected depends therefore on that of the *Am-k*. It appears that Amarasiṃha selected the names of flora for his dictionary from literary sources, especially the Bṛhatrayī (Caraka, Suśruta, Vāgbhaṭa) and the nighaṇṭus known to him at the time, that is the period between the *Aṣṭāṅgahṛdaya* (7th century)

author of the *Abh*), was considered as the incarnation of the Sanskrit grammarians, Pāṇini, Candra and Kātyāyana: *yā śaktiḥ Pāṇinau yā ca| Candra-Kātyāyanādīṣu| se'yaṃ mūrtimatī manye| Maudgalyāyana rūpiṇī|* quoted by Toṭagamuvē Śrī Rāhula in his *Pañcikāpradīpa*, ed. Sri K. Dharmarama, Colombo 1896, p. 3.

⁶ *iha yo kusalo matimā sa naro paṭu hoti Mahāmunino vacane*. Colophon, verse

2.

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*saggakaṇḍo ca bhūkaṇḍo tathā sāmāññaṇḍa ti
kaṇḍattayānvitā esā Abhidhānappadīpikā.
tidive mahiyaṃ bhujaḡāvasathe sakalatthasamavhayadīpaniyaṃ.*
Colophon, verses 1 and 2.

⁸ In Burma, a commentary (*saṃvaṇṇanā*) was written on the *Abh* by the Minister Caturaṅgabala in the 14th century (Rangoon 1903), and the lexicon was translated into Burmese by Ṇāṇavara Ācariya, at the request of king Mahārājādhipati in the 18th century (Rangoon 1925). The fairly large number of editions of the *Abh* in the Bengali, Burmese and Nāgari characters bear testimony to its popularity in the region. See also fn. 11.

and the *Aṣṭāṅganighaṇṭu* (9th century), as deduced by Priyavrat Sharma, on the basis of an historical analysis of a cross-section of the plant names in the vanaṣṭhivarga of the *Am-k*.⁹ About one third of the plant names of the *Abh* is found in the *Siddhasāranighaṇṭu* (SiN), whose eminent editor, Ronald E. Emmerick, gives the concordance of plant names with special reference to the Bṛhatrayī and the Aṣṭāṅga-, Dhanvantari-, Bhāvaprakāśa-, Madanapāla-, and Rāja-nighaṇṭus.

The *Abh* has been thoroughly studied by the late Waskaduwe Subhuti Mahāthera, who edited the *Abh* in 1862 (2nd ed. 1883, 3rd ed. 1938) and published an alphabetical list of its words (*Abhidhānappadīpikā sūci*), with commentary, “in conformity with the grammars, *Kacchāyana*, *Rūpasiddhi*, *Moggallāyana* and *Saddanīti*, and the commentaries on the sacred texts *Sāratthadīpani Vinaya* and *Abhidhammavibhāvinī Vinaya*” in 1893.

In this study, the Subhūti edition of the *Abh* and the *Sūci* (Sū) are used with the sanne (Sinhala translation) and the ṭikā (Pāli commentary), both preserved in the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris. The ṭikā or the saṃvaṇṇanā of the *Abh*, written in Burma by Caturaṅgabālāmacca¹⁰ (14th century), was revised by Paññāsāmi, “comparing it repeatedly with the *Am-k*, various grammars and the *Ratanakosa*”.¹¹ The *Sūci* has been helpful in emending the text of the

⁹ See Priyavrat Sharma, “The vanaṣṭhivarga of the Amarakoṣa and its historical implications”, *Glory of India*, Vol. III, No. 4, Dec. 1979, pp. 9–13.

¹⁰ Caturaṅgabālāmacca (Minister in charge of the fourfold army, Minister of Defence according to modern parlance) is more a title than a name, in the opinion of Mabel Bode.

¹¹ Colophon of MS Pali 491, Bibliothèque nationale:

Abhidhānappadīpikā yaṃ siharājino katā 'maccena Caturaṅgabaleṇa suvidham ālakkhitā ti.

*Amarakosagandhena nānābyākaraṇe hi ca
Ratanakosapabhūti hi saṃsaṃdiya punappunam*

...

ṭikā. A better method of collation with several other manuscripts would have helped in correcting the corrupt readings which are left unchanged. But that would have retarded the publication of the material already collected. In this regard, I share the ideas expressed by Professor Stede in the Afterword to the PED, and particularly his motto, "Better now and imperfect than perfect and perhaps never!"

The sanne (Pali 490) consists of 132 palm-leaves, 460 × 60 mm, numbered *ka* to *jhā*, with 8 lines per folio and c. 100 akṣaras in each line. The araṇṇavagga runs from folio *ghe* v 5 to folio *ni* r 4. The ṭikā or saṃvaṇṇanā of Caturāṅgabala (Pali 491) has 127 palm-leaves, 540 × 60 mm, numbered *ka* to *jau*, with 10 lines per folio and c. 105 akṣaras in each line. The commentary on the araṇṇavagga runs from folio *ci* r 1 to folio *cai* r 9. Both manuscripts are neatly written.¹² They were brought to Paris by Paul Grimblot, French Consul in Colombo from 1859 to 1865, who obtained Pāli and Sinhala palm-leaf manuscripts thanks to the monks of the Temple of the Tooth in Kandy.¹³

It will be noticed that the ṭikā explains the formation of the words, giving the root with its meaning and the suffix, along with other philological data such as the gender, the insertion or the elision of

Mbhomba iti nāma te gāme jāte jātiyā mayā

Paññāsāmī ti nāmena ṭikā visodhitā ayaṃ. (jau r 9–10).

The same colophon is found in MS 2043 of the Colombo Museum Library, (*Catalogue of palm-leaf manuscripts in the Library of the Colombo Museum* by W.A. de Silva, Colombo 1938). That MS had been copied under the supervision of the Galle Committee [PTS] in 2414 B.E. (1871 A.C.). W.A. de Silva describes another MS (2040) of the *Abh*, copied in Siam on 22 January 183(3) in Sinhala characters.

¹² See also, Jacqueline Filliozat, *Catalogue des manuscrits pālis des collections françaises, fonds des bibliothèques publiques et privées*, to be published by the PTS.

¹³ See Louis Leblois, *Les Bibles et les initiateurs religieux de l'humanité*. Vol. II: *La découverte des Bibles en dehors du christianisme*. Paris 1884, pp. 171–72.

phonemes and the syllabic quality (long or short), followed by the etymology. It also gives additional synonyms.

The etymology, often an indication of the nature of the tree or the plant, helps in their identification and use. Attention may be drawn to a few examples. Morphology: *sitapaṇṇāsa* (trunk and leaves are white); Medicinal properties: *eraṇḍa* (destroys humoral wind); Taste: *ambāṭaka* (leaves and fruits are acid); Habitat: *kāsmarī* (Kashmir) ...¹⁴ Of course, a few etymologies such as Sakka's tree (§ 20), though of anthropological interest, are of no use to botanists. On the other hand, most of the names and their etymologies prove to be quite meaningful, a fact which was further confirmed when Dr Thierry Deroin¹⁵ examined a few dried specimens of plants (e.g. *tivutā*, *tipuṭā*, § 88) to check the etymology given in the ṭikā. The study of plant names and their etymologies is thus interesting in itself, for it gives an insight into the traditional knowledge of this particular branch of Natural Science in ancient South Asian societies.

The following phonological features are frequently noticeable in the ṭikā: the use of *p* in place of *b*: *ampa* for *amba* (§ 14), *lāpu* for *lābu* (§ 89), etc.; the inverse tendency is rarely found: *maravaka* for *marubaka* (§ 171); *ḍ* for *ṭ*: *sādukaṇḍa* for *sādukaṇṭa* (§ 65), *kaṇḍakārikā* for *kaṇṭakārikā*; *dh* for *th*: *gandhila* for *ganthila* (§ 173). Instances of

¹⁴ Priyavrat Sharma has drawn attention to seven factors playing a rôle in naming plants in the Indian tradition: (1) *rūḍhi* (convention: *guḍūci*, *ṭuṇṭuka*, etc.), (2) *prabhāva* (specific property: *krimighna*, *hayamāra*, etc.), (3) *deśyokti* (habitat: *māgadhi*, *vaidehi*, etc.), (4) *lāṅcana* (characteristic signs: *ājīphala*, *citraparṇī*, etc.), (5) *upamā* (assimilation: *śālaparṇī*, *meṣaśṛṅgi*, etc.), (6) *vīrya* (active property: *kaṭukā*, *madhuka*, etc.), (7) *itarāhvya* (appellation: *śakrāhvya*, *kākāhvya*, etc.). See Dv, Vol. I, p. 19. The etymologies given in the *Abh* ṭikā correspond to these principles.

¹⁵ Dr Thierry Deroin is a specialist in the Convolvulaceae family of plants in Madagascar and Indochina, and the Head of the Asian Herbarium of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

metathesis such as *visarati* for *virasati* (§ 21), *Povālito* for *Vopālito* (§ 39), *lini* for *nīlī* (§ 106) are also found.

The *ṭikā* quotes as its sources Amarasīha, at times referred to under his work *Am-k*, *Dabbaguṇa*, Dhammasena, Rabhasa, Rudda or Ruddha (Skt Rudra), Vopālita, the *Ratanakosa*, the *Vajjagandha* and lexicons in general, *koṣāntara*. As the *Am-k* has been the principal source, I have given references to that work in regard to Sanskrit synonyms. Supplementary information clarifying the synonyms is also cited from the chapter on the groups of drugs (*dravyasaṃgrahaṇīyam adhyāya*) of the *Suśrutasamhitā*. Since such information is culled from Ḍaḷhaṇa's commentary *Nibandhasaṅgraha*, the references have been given to the page number of the edition (see abbreviations) and not to the *sthāna*, *adhyāya* and *śloka* number as usual.

For the great majority of the words, two synonyms are given in the *Abh*. A good number of plant names given in the lexicon occur in the *Vessantara Jātaka Sanne* as well, itself datable to the 12th century.¹⁶ In fact, the Sinhala commentarial literature on Pāli works sheds light on the identification of certain plants. This will be the subject of a separate study.

Each numbered paragraph below consists of three parts: (1) the synonyms given in the stanzas of the *Abh*, arranged in alphabetical order, with the gender, and the reference number of the stanza whose *pādas* are indicated by the letters a b c d; (2) the quotation of the *ṭikā* relating to those synonyms; and (3) the Sanskrit, Sinhala, English and Latin terms of the plant concerned. The Latin or botanical term is followed by its author and the family to which the plant belongs;¹⁷ the current botanical

¹⁶ See D.E. Hettiaratchi, *Vesaturudā sanne*, Colombo 1950.

¹⁷ Subhūti gives some botanical names, without revealing his sources. These botanical names have been revised in the present list.

term is given in bold type and the synonyms within simple brackets with the = sign. When the same plant has been identified differently, the authorities are quoted within brackets. The authors of plant names and the families of plants are not always identical with those given by the authorities quoted, due to standardisation. The authors of plant names have been indicated according to the list recently revised by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in consultation with a large international Working Party, and adopted as a standard by the International Working Group on Taxonomic Databases for Plant Sciences (TDWG). The abbreviations in that list, applicable to this paper, are given in an Appendix in view of the dearth of such documentation especially in South Asian countries, and in deference to the wish of the editors of that list for promoting the acceptance of the new abbreviations.

Although the alphabetical arrangement disturbs the particular principles of grouping of plants in the *Nighaṇṭu*,¹⁸ it will make reference easier.

¹⁸ For instance, in the *San*, the drugs are grouped according to great trees (*mahā vrkṣa*), small plants (*kṣūpa*), spreading plants (*ulapa*), creepers (*latā*), fragrant drugs starting with sandalwood (*candanādi*), and food, etc. (*annādi*). The *Śrī Vāsudevanighaṇṭu* (palm-leaf MS) follows a division into *bhadravṛkṣavarga*, *kṣudra*, *latā* and *vargamātrakā*. The *Vanavāsa nighaṇṭu* gives respectively the plant names ending in *-vāṇa*, those having two varieties big and small, those ending in *-rāja*, those ending in *-āssa*, names of trees, names of herbs and creepers, etc. See my article, "A Sinhala glossary of medicinal plants and drugs", to appear in the *Priyavrat Sharma Felicitation Volume* (Jaipur).

It is rather difficult to see the order followed in the *arañṇavagga* of the *Abh*. Its model, the *vanauśadhi*varga, Book II, Ch. IV of the *Am-k*, has been classified by A. Loiseleur Deslongchamps, in his edition of the latter work (Paris 1839), as follows: Section II: Trees and different species (*Abh* stanzas 551–581), Section III: Medicinal plants or plants with particular qualities (*Abh* 581c–588), Section IV: Useful plants (!) (*Abh* 589–592b), Section V: Drugs and pot-herbs, herbaceous plants, palms (*Abh* 592c–604).

In the matter of transcription, I have taken the liberty of rectifying orthographical errors with regard to the use of the cerebral *ṇ* and long and short vowels in the *ṭikā*, which has a penchant for short vowels (*i*, *u*). I also tried to avoid the excessive use of the half nasal sign (*ñ* before *g*, *ḍ*, *d* and *m̃* before *b*) of the Sinhala script, as well as the *niggaḥita*, by replacing them with the corresponding nasals, in conformity with Sanskrit orthography. The nouns in the accusative singular combined with a following noun are sometimes written in the *ṭikā* with the *niggaḥita* as well as the nasal *-m* (e.g. *dvayaṃ maṃbilakhuraphale*, *cū r 8*); only one or the other, depending on euphonic combinations, has been retained in the transcription. Punctuation also has been adjusted rather freely. Corrupt readings, when left intact, are indicated with the exclamation mark (free from any value judgement). Emendations are given within angular brackets, and additions within square brackets. Wherever possible, I have given common synonyms in Sinhala when those given in the *sannaya* are obsolete. In such cases, the synonyms of the *sannaya* are indicated with an asterisk, supplementary synonyms given in the *sannaya* are indicated with a + sign.

The *ṭikā* introduces the synonyms by giving their number for each head-word, e.g. *dvayaṃ bahupāde*. In the list below, I give the stem form of the head-word, (e.g. *bahupāda*). The head-word given in the *ṭikā* in this manner is not necessarily the first word of the stanza of the *Abh*. Sometimes it is a supplementary synonym, in relation to the words given in the stanza, as in the case of *bahupāda*, for which the words in the stanza are: *nigrodha* and *vaṭa*. I give such supplementary synonyms at the beginning of part 2 of the list (quotation of the *ṭikā*). When the head-word of the *ṭikā* is the second or the last word of the stanza, I do not give it in the transcription. I give within simple brackets the English translation of the etymological data useful in the identification of plants.

The Sinhala words *gasa* and *vāla* appended to some synonyms mean tree and creeper respectively.

This paper is mainly the result of an attempt to gain a wider knowledge of the medicinal plants, forming the bulk of the *materia medica* of the medical literature of Sri Lanka, which is my subject of study. It is hoped that the data collected, philological as well as botanical, will also be of use to the students of *Āyurveda*, botanists, ethnobotanists, pharmacologists, phytotherapists, ecologists¹⁹ and last but not least lexicographers.

The study of *Āyurvedic* medicinal plants is rewarding in many respects. It is of utilitarian value, for since the 16th century when the Western nations coveted South and South East Asia mainly for its spices, economic crops have become the object of a flourishing commerce and industry, bringing in its trail a rich botanical literature, and studies on the flora of the region are still in progress. An attempt is made here to identify the plant names with the help of the works of specialists in the field.²⁰ This study also gives the personal satisfaction of understanding better the vegetal world around us, for most of the trees and plants

¹⁹ The late Professor Jean Filliozat worked towards a "historical ecology", centered on the study of regional ecosystems, to understand the material conditions of the life of peoples. That study, he explained, required the combined efforts of naturalists, historians and philologists, in other words, a meeting of natural and human sciences, leading to the global understanding of a "biocultural complex" rather than separate aspects if it. For his lucid exposition, see *Travaux et perspectives de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient et son 75e anniversaire*, Paris 1976, pp. 10–12.

²⁰ Of the celebrated botanists who studied the flora of Sri Lanka, some, of British nationality, breathed their last in Sri Lanka itself, among them: Alexander Moon (–1825), George Gardner (1812–49) in Nuwara Eliya, George Henry Kendrick Thwaites (1812–82) in Kandy and Henry Trimen (1843–96) in Peradeniya. For their contribution to Sri Lankan Botany, see Ray Desmond, *The European Discovery of the Indian Flora*, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew & Oxford University Press 1992, pp. 163–67.

presented here provide either part of our food or medicines, or they adorn our parks, gardens and streets. Those are the utilitarian and aesthetic aspects of flora. There is another aspect, cultural, which is rather overlooked.

Modern societies have recently become preoccupied with problems of environment, mainly deforestation, as a reaction to the ill effects of industrialisation.²¹ But in ancient South Asian cultures, the tree had an important place, not devoid of philosophical import. Trees were considered to be the abodes of deities (*devas*) and genii (*yakṣas*), and as such were regarded as objects of worship. The earliest representations of tree-spirits are found in some seals of the Indus Valley civilisation and later, abundantly in Buddhist art, starting with the sculptures of Bhārhuṭ.²² The Pāli, Sanskrit and Sinhala literature is full of references to tree-deities and tree-spirits, a well-known example being the Devatā of the sacred fig tree (Aśvattha) under which the Bodhisatta Gotama attained Enlightenment (referred to in the story of Sujātā). The medieval Sinhala manual of architecture, the *Mayamataya*, gives instructions to the builder of a house as to how to cut the tree which was to be used as the auspicious pillar (*magul kapa*) at the commencement of building: go to the foot of the tree, scrape off the grass around it, draw the figure of the eight lucky objects (*aṭamaṅgala*) on the ground, place filled vases (*punkalas*) at the four cardinal points, offer flowers and sprinkle holy water mixed with sandalwood [paste] and milk. Then, go to the foot of that tree the following day and pray: "May the Deity living in this tree leave it for the sake of my house". Saying that, cut off a branch of the tree and drag it on the ground to the foot of another tree, clear it in the same

²¹ The decline in the aesthetic quality of life in the wake of industrialisation is effectively expressed in the beautiful poem, "Cargoes", of John Masefield, Poet Laureate.

²² See Benjamin Rowland, *The Art and Architecture of India — Buddhist, Hindu, Jain*, Suffolk 1956 (2nd ed.), pp. 16 and 48; Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*, New York, Dover ed., n.d., p. 47.

way as was done for the first, strew flowers, betel and sandalwood [water] and request the Deity to take possession of that tree, leaving his abode for building the house.²³ This shows the unsophisticated, respectful attitude of the simple folk towards trees, which constitute one of the prominent manifestations of Nature.

A similarity between man and trees was seen by ancient Indian sages. As shown by Priyavrat Sharma, the *Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad* (3.9.1–6) compares the hairs (*loma*), skin (*tvak*), blood (*rakta*), flesh (*māṃsa*), nerves (*snāyu*), bones (*asthi*) and marrow (*majjā*) in man to leaves and hairs (*parṇa*), epiderm (*bahirutpāṭikā*), latex (*niryāsa*), mesoderm (*śakara*), endoderm (*kināṭa*), heartwood (*ābhyantarākāṣṭha*) and pith (*majjā*) respectively of trees.²⁴

The similarity between man and flora is recurrent in poetic imagery as well. For instance, in the description of Spring in his *Kumārasambhava*, Kālidāsa creates the happy image of trees (spouses) being clasped by creepers (young wives), with their bent branches (arms); the creepers (young wives) were pretty with their full-grown clusters of flowers (breasts) and tender leaves (quivering lips).²⁵

This anthropomorphising of Nature (*Prakṛti*), represented by flora, reflects the Hindu concept of the inter-relation between the macrocosm (*Brahman*) and the microcosm (*Ātman*), which is the essential teaching of the Non-dual (*Advaita*) philosophy of the

²³ See Jinadasa Liyanaratne, *Le purāṇa Mayamataya*, Texte, Traduction et Commentaire, Paris 1976, pp. 5–6, 54–55; Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, *Mediaeval Sinhalese Art*, New York 1956 (reprint 1979), pp. 121 foll.

²⁴ Dv IV, p. 14.

²⁵ *paryāptapuṣpastabakas tanābhyah
sphurat pravālo 'ṣṭha manoharābhyah|
latāvadhūbhyas taravo 'pyavāpur
vinamraśākhābhujabandhanāni||* (III.39)

Upaniṣads. The latter is the basis of the āyurvedic theory that both man and Nature are of one single primary substance inherent in the five elements of water (*āpo*), fire (*tejo*), air (*vāyo*), earth (*paṭhavī*) and firmament (*ākāśa*).²⁶ As pointed out by Jean Filliozat, "As early as the Indo-Iranian period, general notions became firmly established regarding the cosmic rôle of the elements of nature such as water, fire and air. At the same time, there came into being the idea of an inter-relationship between those elements and the constituent principles of the body and that idea paved the way for the subsequent making of a parallel physiology and a cosmology".²⁷

I received the help of several scholars in the preparation of this paper. Professor Emeritus Dr J.E. Vidal (Department of Phanerogamy, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) guided me in the search for botanical names and advised me on the method of presentation of the paper. Dr Thierry Deroin (Department of Phanerogamy, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) helped me in the identification of authors of plant names and the families of plants. He also went through the botanical nomenclature in a final check-up at proof stage. Dr Brij M. Wadhwa (Herbarium, The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) not only received me very warmly and helped me with the consultation of books at the Kew Gardens Library but also took pains to update the list of botanical names. Ms Jacqueline Mallet (Librarian, Department of Phanerogamy, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) provided me with all the facilities to use the Library. Mr Nicholas Martland (Assistant Librarian, The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) helped me to make the best use of my short visit to Kew. To all of them I owe a deep debt of gratitude. I must also thank the Pali Text Society for granting me a Fellowship which has enabled me to pursue this research.

²⁶ See *Carakasamhitā*, Śārīrasthāna, I.16 foll.

²⁷ *La doctrine classique de la médecine indienne*, Paris 1975 (2nd ed.), p. 66.

The critical observations of specialists are most welcome so that improvements may be made in an eventual revised publication of this paper, probably with illustrations.

A

1. akka (m.), vikiraṇa (m.) (581a)

gaṇarūpa. akko suriyo, tappariyāyanāmakattā akko (**syn. of sun**).

vikarotī <vikiratī> ti vikiraṇo<e> (**spreading**), yu, si <assi>. akkavho p<v>asuko<ā> app[h]oṭo<ā> mandāro akkapaṇṇo pi. pume akkavho. "appoṭana vanamall aparājite" ti Ruddo. mandāro devaduma<o> hi pāribhaddake<o> pi. tasmim akko yo setapupphako tasmim alakko (q.v.) (**akka with white flowers is called alakka**).

Skt (arka), vikīraṇa. Syn. gaṇarūpa, arkāhva, vasukā, (vasuka m.-Suśr, p. 165), āsphoṭa, mandāra, arkaparna (Am-k II.4.80,81); S. varā; E. Apple of Sodom, Mudar; **Calotropis procera** (Aiton) R.Br., Asclepiadaceae.

2. akkha (m.f.nt.), vibhīṭaka (m.f.nt.) (m.f.*) (569c)

karisaphala. rogam asati bhakkhatī ty akkho (**eats up maladies**). kho, sassa ko. rogam vibhūtaṃ karotī ti vibhīṭako (**destroys diseases**), vibhīṭako pi, bhusavāso <bhūtāvāso> kaliddumo pi. kali sāsayaṭi bhūto dumo kaliddumo.

Skt akṣa, vibhīṭaka. Syn. karṣaphala, bhūtāvāsa, kalidruma (Am-k II.4.58); S. buḷu; E. Bedda nuts, Belleric myrobalan; **Terminalia bellirica** (Gaertn.) Roxb., Combretaceae.

3. aggijālā (f.), dhātaki (f.) (589d)

dhādhāki <dhātaki>. ayaṃ tampapupphī majjopas<y>uttā pupphā sugandhī dhātakicce va kkhayātā <khyātā> (**copper-coloured fragrant flowers are used to make spirits**). aggijālasamānapupphatāya

aggijālā (flowers are similar to flames of fire, i.e. red). atisaya paṇṭhitam (!) karoti ti dhāgati (!), nadādi.
Skt agnijvālā, dhātakī. Syn. dhātupuṣpikā (Am-k II.4.124); S. malayitta;
E. Fulsee flower tree; **Woodfordia fruticosa** (L.) Kurz, Lythraceae.

4. aggimanthā (m.), kaṇikā (f.) (574b)

kaṇikārikā. aggi anena mandhyate <manthyate> [ti] aggimandho <aggimantho> (fire is struck with this), no, tam kaṭṭhehi ghaṁsiyamāno aggi uṭṭhahi <uṭṭhahati> (friction of wood of this tree gives fire). g<k>aṇa gatiyaṁ, ṇvu. jayā py atra. vijaye so. jayā duggā. jayanti gaṇikārike ti jayā nānattā.

Skt agnimantha, kaṇikā. Syn. gaṇikārikā, jayā (Am-k II.4.66); S. sihin midī; E. Headache tree; **Premna serratifolia** L. (= *P. corymbosa* sensu Hook.f. (non Rottler et Willd., *P. integrifolia* L., *P. obtusifolia* R. Br.), Verbenaceae.

5. ajjaka*, ajjuka (m.), sitapaṇṇāsa (m.) (579c)

kaṇḍena patr<t>ena ca sete paṇṇāse (stalk and leaves are white). aja gamane, uko. sito sukko paṇṇāso sitapaṇṇāso.

Skt arjaka, paṇṇāsa (Am-k II.4.79,80); S. heḷa añḍu; E. Shrubby basil, White parnas; **Orthosiphon pallidus** Benth., Labiatae.

6. ajjuna (m.), kakudha (m.) (562d)

nadīsajja. ajja pūjāya, uno. ka ka lolye. vidataru <virataru> indudumo pi.
Skt arjuna, kakubha. Syn. nadīsarja, vīrataru, indradru (Am-k II.4.45); S. kuṁbuk; E. Arjuna myrobalan; **Terminalia arjuna** (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight et Arn., Combretaceae.

7. apāmagga (m.), sekharika (m.) (583a)

kharamañjari. khassim (!) iti kkhyātāyaṁ. apamajjanti vatt[h]ādikam ane[nā ti] apāmaggo. dīgho upasaggassa. sikharam assā <sikharam assa

atthi-Sū> ti sekhariko (having crests).²⁸ dhāmaṇ<g>gavo pi mukhapupp[h]i pi. ghosake <kosātakī> kharamañju<a>riyaṁ. dhāmaggaṇḍo pume mato. vimukhaṁ pupp[h]am assā.

Skt apāmārga, śaikharika. Syn. kharamañjari (Am-k II.4.88,89); S. sābō*, gas karal hāba, vāl karal hāba; E. Rough chaff tree; **Achyranthes aspera** L., Amaranthaceae.

8. apphoṭā (f.), vanamallikā (f.) (575b)

janamallikā. phuṭa vikāsane, ā bhuso p[h]uṭati ty ambāto <apphoṭā>, rassādi.

Skt āsphoṭā, mallikā (Am-k Maheśvara's cy. to II.4.70); S. validā*, vālidā.²⁹ Syn. janamallikā; E...; **Walidda antidysenterica** (L.) Pichon, Apocynaceae.

9. abhayā (f.), haritakī (f.), haritakī (nt.*) (569b)

sivā. na vijjate rogabhayaṁ (no fear of disease [with it]), rogabyathā (!) <rogaṭṭhāne payujjamānāyaṁ-Sū> copayujjamānāyaṁ assam ity abhayā. rogabhayaṁ rahaty apaneti [ti] haritakī (removes the fear of disease). ko, satthe ko, nadādi. haritakī pi. ab<v>yatā puthanā <pūtanā> amatā hemavatī cetakī sip<v>ā pi.

Skt id. Syn. avyathā, pūtanā, amṛtā, haimavatī, cetakī, śivā (Am-k II.4.59); S. araḷu; E. Black myrobalan, Chebulic myrobalan, Negro's olive tree; **Terminalia chebula** Retz., Combretaceae.

10. amatā (m.f.nt.), āmalakī (m.f.nt.) (569d)

phussaphala (!). natthi matam etissaṁ hetubhūtāyaṁ [ti] amatā (no cause for death with this). mala dhāraṇe, ṇvu, nadādi. āmalakī viyaṭṭhā <vayaṭṭhā> pi. vayo tiṭṭhati ti ri (!) bhavati etāyā ti vayaṭṭhā (gives long life).

²⁸ Dv Vol. II, p. 542: flowers and fruits resemble clusters of 'śikhara' [crests].

²⁹ validā = wild idda; vālidā = idda creeper.

Skt amṛtā, āmalakī. Syn. tiśyaphalā, vayasthā (Am-k II.4.57,58); S. āmṇuḷu gasa*; nelli; E. Emblic myrobalan, Indian gooseberry; **Phyllanthus emblica** L. (= *Emblica officinalis* Gaertn.), Euphorbiaceae.

11. amilāta (m.), mahāsahā (f.) (578d)

pupphaviṭapa. puppham āsuṃ<āsu> na milā[ta]m assa bhavati ti amilāto (flowers do not wither). mahantaṃ v<p>i kālaṃ bhavati <sahati-Sū> ti mahāsayo <mahāsahā> (lasts long).

Skt amlāna, mahāsahā (Am-k II.4.73); S. kōmārikā; E. Barbadoes aloe, Indian aloe, Yellow-flowered aloe; **Aloe vera** (L.) Burm.f., (= *A. vera* var. *littoralis* J.König), Liliaceae.

12. amba (m.), cūta (m.) (557c)

ama gatiyaṃ, bo, amba sadde vā, a. cuti āsevane, a. cu cavane vā, to, dighādi. rasālo pi. rasaṃ lāti ti rasālo (having taste). digho eso ambo.

Skt āmra, cūta. Syn. rasāla (Am-k II.4.33); S. aṃba; E. Mango; **Mangifera indica** L., Anacardiaceae.

13. ambāṭaka (m.), pītanaka (m.) (554a)

yassa pattaphalāni ambilāni (leaves and fruits are acid) pūgaphalappamāṇaṇ ca phalaṃ (fruits are of the size of areca nuts). sallakī rukkhasaṇṭhāno ca so rukkho (having the appearance of the sallakī tree, see § 20). amba sadde amo, satthe ko. pī tappamāṇakaṃtisū <tappaṇakantisū-Sū>. tano pīta <pītiṃ> vā tanoti pidhāno <pītanako>. satthe ko.

Skt āmrātaka, pītanaka (Am-k II.4.27); S. āmbarālla; E. Hog plum; **Spondias dulcis** Sol. ex Parkinson (RHFC), **Spondias pinnata** (L.f.) Kurz (GIMP, GVDB) (= *Spondias mangifera* Willd. sensu Trimen, *Evia amara* Comm., Terebinthaceae, ENUM), Anacardiaceae.

14. ambatṭhā (f.), pāthā (f.) (582c)

vanak<ittikā. ampa sadde, ṭho, ava rakkhaṇe vā, niggahitāgamo. pā rakkhaṇe. to <ṭho>, setā pāpaceli <setapaveli-Sū> pi. setarasena rasena (!) yujjati ti (having a white latex), a.

Skt ambaṣṭhā, pāthā. Syn. vanatiktikā, pāpaceli (Am-k II.8.84,85); S. diyamitta; E. False pareira brava, Ice-vine, Portuguese wild olive, Velvetleaf; **Cissampelos pareira** L., **Stephania japonica** (Thunb.) Miers (IFPC), (= *Stephania hernandifolia* sensu Hook.f. et Thomson, *Stephania rotunda* sensu Hook.f. et Thomson p.p. non Lour.), Menispermaceae.

15. ariṭṭha (m.), phen(n)ila (m.) (555d)

puti. hatajantupamohasaṃkhātāp<r>iphalatāya ariṭṭho (seeds counter the lost desire of beings, i.e. aphrodisiac), nipātanā hantissa tho <ṭho>, tā <taṃ> rogād<r>ivantehi icchitabbattā <rogārivantajanehi icchitabbaphalattā-Sū> vā ariṭṭho (fruits are desired by those fighting against diseases). isu icchāyaṃ, phana gatiyaṃ, [i]lo asse.

Skt ariṣṭa, phenila (Am-k II.4.31); S. gas peṇela; E. Soapberry, Soapnut tree; **Sapindus emarginatus** Vahl, (= *Sapindus trifolius* sensu Hiern p.p.), Sapindaceae.

16. alakka (m.) (581b)

setapupphatāya alaṃ bhūto akko alakko. ala bhūsaṇe, lattaṃ (decorative due to white flowers). patā[pa]so pi. (See akka above, § 1).

Skt alarka. Syn. pratāpasa (Am-k II.4.81); S. heḷa varā; E. Gigantic swallow wort; **Calotropis gigantea** (L.) R.Br., Asclepiadaceae.

17. asoka (m.), vañjula (m.) (573a)

natthi soko yena (whence there is no sorrow, i.e. pleasing). java <vaja> gamane (shines), ulo.

Skt *aśoka*, *vañjula* (Am-k II.4.64),³⁰ S. *hōpaḷu*; E. Asoka tree; **Saraca asoca** (Roxb.) W.J. de Wilde, (= *Saraca indica* auct. non L.), Caesalpiniaceae.

18. *assattha* (m.), *bodhi* (m.f.) (551a)

Buddhassa bhagavato sabbaññutaññāpaṭilābhaṭhānabhūte dumarāje (**great tree under which the Buddha attained Omniscience**). aññatra tūpacārā. assaṃ sabbaññutaññāṇaṃ tiṭṭhati etthā ty assattho (**the seat of Omniscience**), jassatho, dvittam. Māravijayasabbaññutaññāpaṭilābhādhihehi bhagavantam assāseti ti vā assattho (**comfort to the Blessed One in conquering Māra and obtaining Omniscience**), ā pubbo. sāsa anusidd<tt>hiyaṃ, tosane vattati, tato gusso. sabbaññutaññāṇaṃ bujjhati etthā ti bodhi (**place of attainment of Omniscience**). budha avagamane (**to comprehend**), i, bodhi, dvīsu. caladalo pippalo kuñjarāsano pi.

Skt *aśvattha*, *bodhi*. Syn. *caladala*, *pippala*, *kuñjarāsana* (Am-k II.4.20,21); S. *āsaṭu*, *bō*; E. Bo tree, Sacred fig tree; *Ficus religiosa* L., Moraceae.

I

19. *īṅgudī* (f.), *tāpasataru* (m.) (565a)

ābhañ <ayaṃ-Sū> ca kaṇḍ<ṭ>akibāhullena (**full of thorns**). Majjhimadese jāyate (**habitat: the Middle country, modern Madhya Pradesh**), i gamanattho, ido, issu, nadādi. tāpasopayujjamānaphalatāya tāpasataru (**fruits are used by ascetics**).

³⁰ Confirms the suggestion that *vañjula* is a syn. of *aśoka*. See GVDB, p. 356 with regard to the syn. *vañjula*.

Skt id. (Am-k II.4.46), (*īṅguda* m.-Suśr, p. 165); S. *vāl aṅguṇa*; E. Egyptian balsam, Thorn tree; **Balanites aegyptiaca** (L.) Delile, Balanitaceae.³¹

20. *indasāla* (m.), *sallakī* (f.), *khāraka* (m.) (568a)

sālānaṃ rukkhānaṃ indo rājā indasālo (**the greatest among trees**). *dāsādīsu sirivaḍḍhi<a>kādi saddo<ā>* viya adhivacanam[atta]m idaṃ. Indassa Sakkassa sālo ti pi indasālo (**Sakka's tree**). *sallatto*, *ṇvu*, *nadādi*, *sallakī*. *khu<a>ra chedana vināsanesu*, *ṇvu*.

Skt *ś(s)allakī* (Am-k II.4.124); S. *īṇḍusal*; E. Indian frankincense, Indian olibanum tree, Salai tree; **Boswellia serrata** Roxb. ex Colebr., Burseraceae.

21. *indavāruṇī* (f.), *visālā* (f.) (597c)

gorakkhakakkāri. Indassa Sakkassa vāruṇi surā indavāruṇī (**[gives] Sakka's spirituous liquor**). *visesena sarati himsati kaphapittādayo ti visālā* (**attacks especially phlegm and bile**). “*sarameho kuṭṭhas<h>arī visālā kaphapittaghā*” ti hi Dabbaguṇe (**destroys urinary affections, removes skin diseases, kills phlegm and bile**). *visarati <virasati> virecayati etāyā ti vā visālā* (**causes purging**).

Skt *indravāruṇī*, *visālā* (Am-k II.4.156);³² S. *tiyaṃbarā*; E. Bitter apple, Colocynth; **Citrullus colocynthis** (L.) Schrad., (= *Colocynthis vulgaris* Schrad.), Cucurbitaceae.

³¹ Two species of *S. aṅguṇa* are treated here: a creeper, *vāl-*, and a tree (*ruk-*, § 153). Two species *kiri* (= milk) *aṅguṇa* and *titta* (= bitter) *aṅguṇa*, both creepers according to the DVS, are identified in the RHFC as *Wattakaka volubilis* (L.f.) Stapf, with syn. *Dregea volubilis* (L.f.) Benth. ex Hook.f. (Asclepiadaceae).

³² The syn. *gorakṣa* and *karkārī* are omitted in the Am-k, which gives however the term *gavākṣī*. For *karkārī*, *S. kākiri*, see under *elāluka*, § 27.

U

22. uddāla (m.), vātaghātaka (m.), rājarukkha (m.), katamālī (f.), indīvara (m.), vyādhīghātaka (m.), + caturāṅgula*, ārocaka*, suvaṇṇaka* (552 bcd)

vātam uddālayati ty uddālo (**annihilates humoral wind**). siṅgādīnaṃ saññāvasena [pupphehi ti-Sū]. rukkhānaṃ rājo rājarukkho (**the greatest of trees**) vādhāragahane <vātarogahanane-Sū> rājabhūto rukkho vā rājarukkho (**like a king in killing diseases caused by humoral wind**). katā mālā assa pubbehi <pupphehi> [ti] katamālo (**flowers are used to make garlands**) siṅgārappakāso. indati param issariyaṃ karoti vātap<h>aṇane ti indīvaro (**excels in killing humoral wind**), īvaro. Indiyā Sakkassa bhariyāya iñjitabbatā vā indīvaro (**desired by Sakka's wife**). caturāṅgulo ārevato suvaṇṇako pi.

Skt vyādhīghāta, rājavṛkṣa, kṛtamāla. Syn. caturāṅgula, ārevata, suvaṇṇaka (Am-k II.4.23,24); S. āsala; E. Golden shower, Pudding pipe tree, Purging cassia; *Cassia fistula* L., (= *Cathartocarpus fistula* (L.) Pers., *Cassia rhombifolia* Roxb.), Caesalpiniaceae.

23. ummatta (m.), mātula (m.) (577d)

dhutta<u>ra. duggaṃ pajjacchati (!) <uggaṃ majjati-Sū> yena [so] ummatto, mada ummāde, to. māreti ti mātulo (**mortal, i.e. toxic**), ulo, rassa to. “ummatto kitavo dhutto dhuttaro <dhattūro> kaṇakavhaya mātulo maddāno <madano>” ty Amarakoso<e>.

Skt unmatta, mātula. Syn. kitava, dhūrta, dhattūra, kanakāhvaya, madana (Am-k II.4.77,78); S. attana; E. Datura, Thorn apple; *Datura metel* L. (Dv, GVDB), Solanaceae, *Heritiera littoralis* Aiton, Sterculiaceae, (ENUM).

E

24. eraṇḍa (m.), āmaṇḍa (m.) (566c)

eraṇḍi himsāyaṃ. vātam <vanam-Sū> eraṇḍati ti eraṇḍako (**destroys humoral wind**). maṇḍa bhūsane, īsaṃ pasannatelatāyaṃ <°tāya> vā āmaṇḍo (**gives a limpid oil**). āmaṃ vātaṃ dāyati ti ty āmaṇḍo (**fight humoral wind or acute rheumatism**), dā avakhaṇḍaṇe, dassa ḍo. cittako cañcu pi. aggisaññe pi cittako. “pume eraṇḍake cañcu — pakkhituṇḍe ti yaṃ mato”.

Skt eraṇḍa, maṇḍa. Syn. citraka, cañcu (Am-k II.4.51); S. eraṇḍu or eṇḍaru; E. Castor bean, Castor oil plant, Palma Christi; *Ricinus communis* L., Euphorbiaceae.

25. erāvata (m.), nāraṅga (m.) (560c)

tappaphala <tamba>. Erāvati nadī, paṭhamakāle tassā tīre jāto [ti] erāvato (**original habitat: banks of the river Erāvati**). nāraṃ vuccati nīraṃ, taṃ gacchati ti nāraṅgo (**attracted to water**).

Skt airāvata, nāgarāṅga (Am-k II.4.38); S. nāraṃ; E. Mandarin orange, Tangerine; *Citrus reticulata* Blanco, Rutaceae.

26. elā (f.), bahulā (f.) (591d)

alo <elā>. phalātikkhyātāyaṃ (**fruits in plenty**), ila gamane, a, isse. bahavo atthe lāti ti bahulā (**gives several benefits**), bahuroge lunāti ti vā bahulā (**destroys many diseases**). chandavālā <canda> pi.

Skt id. Syn. candravālā (Am-k II.4.125); S. ensāl; E. Lesser cardamom; *Elettaria ensal* (Gaertn.) Abeyw. (IFPC), *Elettaria cardamomum* (L.) Maton (ENUM, RHFC), Zingiberaceae.

27. elāluka (nt.), kakkārī (f.) (nt.*) (597a)

sampusa <tipusa>. iram vāriṃ lo<ā>ti tabbāhulyato ti elālukaṃ (**full of water**). “irā vārisurābhūmi — bhā[ra]tisu payujjate” ti hi nānatt[h]asaṃgaho. thiyaṃ u, satthe ko, kuka ādāne, aro, nadādi, ussattaṃ. kaṃ vātaṃ kampaṇ ca karoti ti kakkārī (**provokes humoral wind**), aparatrappa lopo. kakkalī pi.

Skt urvāru, karkāru. Syn. karkaṭi (Am-k II.4.155); S. kākiri; E. Apple cucumber, Melon, Queen Anne's melon; **Cucumis melo L. var. utilissimus (Duthie) Duthie et Fuller**, Cucurbitaceae.

K

28. kaṭukā (f.), kaṭukarohiṇī (f.) (582d)

kaṭa vassāvaraṇagatisu, u, kaṭu, nāri. kaṭukarasā hutvā ro<u>hatī ti kaṭukarohiṇī (**has a pungent taste by nature**). ruha janane, yu, nadādi. kaṭukarohiṇī ti samuditena nāmam idam kaṭukarohiṇī ti pi.

Skt kaṭu, kaṭurohiṇī (Am-k II.4.85); S. kuḷurāṇa*, kaṭukarohiṇī; E. Hellebore, Kurroa; **Picrorhiza kurroa Royle ex Benth.**, Scrophulariaceae.

29. kaṇikāra (m.), dumuppala (m.) (570b)

pītapuppha. agandhapupphatāya attānaṃ kaṭṭhaṃ <kaṇiṭṭhaṃ-Sū> karoti ti kaṇikāro (**degrades itself due to odourless flowers**), ṭha lopo. padumappamāṇapupphadumatāya dumopphalo <dumuppalo>, (**tree bearing flowers of the size of lotuses**), <“mudusukhumapupphavantatāya mudupphalo” ti Syāmaṭikā-Sū (**having soft and delicate flowers, according to the Siamese commentary**)>.

Skt kaṇikāra, drumotpala. Syn. pītadru (Am-k II.4.60); S. kiṇihiriya; E. Golden silk cotton, Torchwood, Yellow silk cotton; **Cochlospermum religiosum (L.) Alston**, Cochlospermaceae, **Pterospermum acerifolium (L.) Willd.**, Sterculiaceae (GIMP).

30. kadamba (m.), piyaka (m.), nīpa (m.) (561a)

kaṃ vātaṃ dameti ti kadambo (**tames humoral wind**), bo. v<p>īneti ti piyako, ṇvu, iyādeso. nīyati mudam[nti] nīpo, bo.

Skt kadamba, priyaka, nīpa (Am-k II.4.42); S. koḷom; E. Cadamba; **Anthocephalus chinensis (L.) A. Rich. ex Walp.**, **Haldina**

cordifolia (Roxb.) Ridsdale (= *Adina cordifolia* (Roxb.) Hook.f. ex Brandis, *Anthocephalus indicus* A. Rich.), Rubiaceae.

31. kapikacchū (m.), duphassa (m.) (582a)

makkaṭi. kapīnaṃ vānarānaṃ kacc[h]uṃ janeti ti kacc[h]u (**causes itch in monkeys**), kapikacchuṃ pi. dukkhasaṃ<m>phassatāya duphasso (**painful to the touch**). attā guttā jaṭo ajjanaḍḍhā <ajahā, avyaṇḍā Am-k>. kaṇḍarā <kaṇḍura> pāp<v>usāyaṇī sukāsibbaṇī <sūkasibbi> pi. ayaṃ phassena kaṇḍuṃ janayati ti kaṇḍa<ū>jā, y<s>ā lokehi parihariyyate <parihariyate>, tato aya[m] attanā guttā rakkhita (**causes itch when touched and thus self-protected**). pāvusāya mudhuyam eti (!) jāyate (**becomes tender with the rains**), ṇe, iṇī. sūkasahitā sibbi assā sūkasibbi (**having pods with awn**³³), rassanto.

Skt kapikacchū. Syn. ātmaguptā, kaṇḍūrā, prāvṛṣāyaṇī, markaṭi, śūkaśimbi (Am-k II.4.86,87); S. kasaṃbilyā; E. Cowage plant, Horse-eye bean; **Mucuna pruriens (L.) DC.**, (= *M. prurita* Hook.) Papilionaceae.

32. kapilā (f.), śiṃsapā (f.) (571b)

picchilā. kapi calane, ilo. sāsa anusitthimhi <anusitṭhiyaṃ>. bhisa <sisa> icchāyaṃ vā, apo, niggahitāgamo ca, sisapāga<u>ru pi.

Skt kapilā, śiṃsapā. Syn. picchilā, aguru (Am-k II.4.62,63); S. varāhasu gasa*, āṭṭēriya; E. Sissoo; **Murraya paniculata (L.) Jack** (RHFC), Rutaceae, **Dalbergia sissoo Roxb.**, Papilionaceae (Dv, GIMP, GVDB) (= *Murraya exotica* L., Rutaceae).

³³ This is the meaning of Skt *śūkaśimbi*, the name currently accepted (Am-k, RaN, Dv) and specified in the Dv as “*śūkayukta śimbi*”. The name may also be *śūkaśimbi*, “parrot-like pods”, the lower end of the pod being curled like the beak of a parrot, as shown to me by Dr Thierry Deroin in a dried specimen.

33. kappāsī (f.), badarā (f.) (589b)

yassā phalaṃ kappāsaṃ karoti lokānaṃ upakāraṇti kappāsī (**fruits give cotton to the benefit of the world**), karotismā pāso, nadādi. vada theriye, aro, samuddantā pi. “samuddantā tu kappāsī sittā <sikkā> durālabhāsu ca — kappāsī vanasambhavā ce bhāru<a>dvājī” ti vuccati.

Skt kārṇāsī, badarā. Syn. samudrāntā, bhāradvājī (Am-k II.4.116); S. kapu; E. Cotton plant; **Gossypium hirsutum L., G. herbaceum L.** Malvaceae (Dv, GIMP, IFPC).

34. karaka (m.), dālīma (m.) (570d)

ratanapuppha.³⁴ karotismā, ṇvu. daḷa vidāraṇe, mo, ikārāgamo, dālīmo <dālīmo> pi.

Skt karaka, dādīma (Am-k II.4.64); S. deḷum; E. Pomegranate; **Punica granatum L., Punicaceae.**

35. karamadda (m.), susena (m.) (578a)

khaṇḍapākaphala <kaṇhapākaphala>. karaṃ hatthaṃ maddati kaṇḍakena karaman<d>do (**stalk is used for scratching the hand**), karamaddo pi. suṭṭhu sinotī ti suseno, si bandhane, yu.

Skt karamardaka, suṣeṇa. Syn. kṣṇapākaphala (Am-k II.4.67); S. (maha) karaṃba; E. Carandas tree, Carissa bush; **Carissa congesta Wight**, (= C. carandas L. var. congesta (Wight) Bedd.), Apocynaceae.

36. karavīra (m.), assamāraka (m.) (577b)

kucchitaṃ ravanti assā yena [so] karavīro (**makes horses neigh unpleasantly**), ire<o>. asse māreti t[y] assamārikā <assamārako> (**kills horses**). paṭihāso pi.

³⁴ *raktakusuma* is one of the syn. given in the Tibetan text of the *Bheṣajanāmaparyāya* (MMITM, p. 162).

Skt karavīra, hayamāraka (aśvamāraka). Syn. pratihāsa (Am-k II.4.76,77); S. kaṇeru; E. Oleander; **Nerium oleander L.** (= N. indicum Mill., N. odorum Sol.), Apocynaceae.

37. karīra (m.), kakaca (m.) (580b)

marudesaje kaṇḍ<ṭ>akini karabham pi ye <karabhappiye-Sū> taruvisese. karīrādi dvayaṃ (**two kinds of trees, kaṇḍakini and karabha, growing in desert regions**). karotismā, iro. kaca bandhane, dvittaṃ. kakaco gandhiko pi.

Skt karīra. Syn. krakara, granthila (Am-k II.4.77); S. kiḷila; E. Caper bush; **Capparis decidua (Forssk.) Edgew.**, (= C. aphylla Roth), Capparidaceae.

38. kalambaka (m.) (598c)

kalampika. kecy ale (!) lappatī <ke jale lambatī-Sū> ti kalambako (**hangs in water**), ṇvu, assu. upodikā pi, udakaṃ a<u>pagatā upodikā (**seeks water**).

Skt kalamba. Syn. upodikā (Am-k II.4.157); S. vila palā*, kankun (RHFC); E. Swamp cabbage; **Ipomoea aquatica Forssk.** (= I. reptans (L.) Poir.), Convolvulaceae.

39. kavittṭha (m.), kapittha (m.) (551c)

kavimhī vānare tiṭṭhatī ti kab<v>ittṭho. “vānare paṇḍite kavī” ti Povālito <Vopālito>, tathā kavitt<ṭ>ho, t<ṭ>ho, ṭhassa t[h]o ca. dadhitto ambilamalo pi.

Skt kapittha. Syn. dadhittha (Am-k II.4.21); S. givuḷu; E. Wood apple tree; **Limonia acidissima L.** (= Feronia limonia (L.) Swingle, F. elephantum Corrêa), Rutaceae.

40. kākodumbarikā (f.), pheggū (f.) (572c)

malaphusma. kākānaṃ udumbaro kākodumbaro, so eva kākodumbariko<ā>, satthe iko. phala nipp[h]attiyam, gu lassa go.

Skt kākodumbarikā, phalgu. Syn. malayū (Am-k II.4.61); S. koṭa diṁbulā; E. Red-wood fig tree; **Ficus daemona** J. Kōnig ex Vahl (RHFC), **F. hispida** L.f. (Dv, GIMP, GVDB), (= **F. oppositifolia** Roxb.), Moraceae.

41. kāravella (m.), susavī (f.) (596c)

tittarasatāya kucchitākārena lampatī ti kāravello (having a bitter taste), ussā <lassa>, arattam, illo, ku pupp<bb>o lavi avasamsane. sasu himsāyaṃ, avo, nadādi, assu haṃkhāh. lakkyā.

Skt kāravella, suṣavī (Am-k II.4.154,155); S. karavila*, karivila; E. Balsam pear, Bitter gourd; **Momordica charantia** L., Cucurbitaceae.

42. kāsamadda (m.) (598c)

kāsamaddādayo sākabheda sākavisesā (**a species of pot-herb**). kāsam maddatī ti kāsamaddo (**overcomes cough**). cacca paribhāsana tajjanesu, aro, nadādi, caccari.

Skt kāsamarda; S. ruvara*, paṇi tōra; E. Negro coffee, Senna; **Cassia occidentalis** L., Caesalpinaceae.

43. kiṃsuka (m.), pālībhadda (m.) (553c)

phalahara. ko aya suko ti vimatuppattikarapattikusumatāya (!) kiṃsuko. pārisamuddo, tatra bhaddo [ti] pāribhaddo, so eva pālībhaddo, kovilāro, tam saṇṭhānapattakusumi<a>tāya pālībhaddo (**leaves and flowers are similar to those of the kovilāra, see § 55**).

Skt kiṃśuka, pāribhadra (SaN I.16); S. erabadu; E. Coral tree, Thorny dadap; **Erythrina variegata** L., Papilionaceae.

44. kiṃsuka (m.), palāsa (m.) (555c)

vātapotha. paṃ vātaṃ lunātī ti palāso (**fights humoral wind**), aso. patte palāsaṃ. “so rukkho pati haritakī suke” ti hi Ruddo. vātapoto ti, vātassa poto vātapoto (**attacks humoral wind**), puthu himsāyaṃ.

Skt kiṃśuka, palāśa. Syn. vātapotha (Am-k II.4.29); S. kālā, gas kālā; E. Bengal kino tree, Dhak tree; **Butea monosperma** (Lam.) Taub., Papilionaceae.

45. kīcaka (m.) (600c)

kīṭādibhi kata rundhatā (!) nadanti te kīcakā nāma siyuṃ (**whistling through the holes [in the trunk] made by worms etc.**³⁵). caki āmasane, ṇvu. pubbā parabyañjanānaṃ vipariyāyo. kīcakā.

Skt kīcaka (Am-k II.4.161); S. uṇa; E. Common bamboo; **Bambusa arundinacea** Willd., **B. vulgaris** Schrad. ex J.C.Wendl., (S. uṇa, Bambusa thouarsii Kunth; S. kaṭu uṇa, B. arundinacea Willd. (ENUM)) Gramineae.

46. kuṭaja (m.), girimallikā (f.) (573d)

rogam [kuṭati-Sū] chindatī ti kuṭajo [kuṭa chedane-Sū] (**cuts off maladies**), jo. girimhi jātā mallikā girimallikā (**grows on hills**). sakki<a>pariyāyā py atra.

Skt id. Syn. śakra (Am-k II.4.66); S. keḷiṇḍa; E. Kurchi, Ivory tree, Palay tree; **Holarrhena pubescens** (Buch.-Ham.) Wall. ex G.Don, (= **H. antidysenterica** (Roxb. ex Fleming) Wall. ex A.DC.), Apocynaceae.

47. kunda (nt.), māghya (nt.) (578b)

kuṇa saṃkocane, do, nattaṃ (**contracting by night**). kuṇa saddopakarāṇesu vā. māghe bhavaṃ māghyaṃ, [ṇ]yo. tasmim kāle hi pupphādisamiddhiyā bhavatī ti tabbhava[na]tthena p<v>yapadeso (**blossoms in January-February**).

Skt id. (Am-k II.4.73); S. koṇḍa; E. Common jasmine, White perfume; **Jasminum multiflorum** (Burm.f.) Andr., Oleaceae.

³⁵ The sanne explains: “shaken by the wind entered inside through holes made by ‘tumbuḷu’ worms, etc.”

48. kumbhaṇḍa (m.), vallibha (m.) (597b)

kumbha[p]amāṇaphalatāya kumbhaṇḍo (**fruits are of the size of pots**). aññatthe vo <ḍo-Sū>. kumbho viya <ḍ-Sū>eti ti vā kumbhaṇḍo, bind[v]āgamo, kusa chedane vā, aṇḍo, sassa bho, bind[v]āgamo. kaṃ vātaṃ umbhetī <ubheti vaḍḍhetī-Sū>, ti vā kumbhaṇḍo (**increases humoral wind**), aṇḍo. valla saṃvaraṇe, ibho, mahāphalatāya sabbāsaṃ vallijātinam bhāti dibb<pp>ati ti vā vallibho (**surpasses all creepers on account of the great size of its fruits**). kakkāru pi.

Skt kūṣmāṇḍaka. Syn. karkāru (Am-k II.4.155); S. komaḍu pusul; E. Pumpkin, Summer squash, White gourd plant; **Citrullus lanatus** (Thunb.) Matsum. et Nakai, **Cucurbita pepo** L. (GVDB), (= Colocynthis citrullus (L.) Kuntze), Cucurbitaceae.

49. kumbhī (f.), kumudikā (f.) (564b)

kambala <kapphala-Sū>. kucchitena phalena umbhati pūrati ti kumbhī (**full of insipid fruits**). kucchitena modati ti kumudikā, ṇvu.

Skt id. (Am-k II.4.40); S. kaṣaṭa, kaḥaṭa; E. Patana oak; **Careya arborea** Roxb., Lecythidaceae.

50. kulaka (m.), kākatinduka (m.) (560d)

makkaṭatinduka. kula saṃkhyāṇe, ṇvu. kāketindu <kākendu>, kān<k>apilūko pi.

Skt id. Syn. kākendu, kākapilūka, (Am-k II.4.39), kupīlu Dv II, p. 83; S. kavuḍu tiṃbiri; E. Nux-vomica, Poison nut; **Strychnos nux-vomica** L., Strychnaceae.

51. kusa (m.), barihisā (m.), dabbha (602a)

kusa chedane, a, vara[ha] bāmāniye <pādhānyo-Sū>. paribhāsana hi[m]sādānesu ca, isse <iso>. du paritāpe. abb[h]o du<a>bb[h]o kuso pavitra pi.

Skt kuśa, darbha. Syn. pavitra (Am-k II.4.166); S. kusa taṇa; E. Darbha grass, Kusa grass; **Desmostachya bipinnata** Stapf, Gramineae.

52. ketakī (f.) (604c)

kita nivāse rogāma<p>anayane ca, ṇvu, nadādi ttā <nadādi to> i, ketakī, ayaṃ nārī.

Skt id. (Am-k II.4.170); S. vātakeyyā; E. Screw pine; **Pandanus odoratissimus** L.f., **P. zeylanicus** Solms (IFPC) (= *P. fascicularis* Lam., *P. tectorius* auct. non Sol. ex Parkinson), Pandanaceae.

53. kolavallī (f.), ibhapippalī (f.) (583d)

hatthipippalī <°pippalī>. kolākārā taṃ nāmikā vā vallī kolavallī (**creeper similar to the Jujube or bearing that name**), rasso. ibhānaṃ hatthīnaṃ pippalī <pippalī> ibhapippalī <°pippalī>. kapivallī vasiro pi. vasiro nānattho, vasiro apāmaggo, sāmuddalavaṇaṃ, hatthipippalī <°pippalī> ce ti pumeyyaṃ.

Skt kolavallī. Syn. kapivallī, vaśira (= apāmārga-Suśr, p. 165) (Am-k II.4.97), gajapippalī, ibha°; S. āt vagapul; E. Big pepper; **Scindapsus officinalis** (Roxb.) Schott, Araceae (GIMP), **Piper chaba** Hunter, Piperaceae.

54. kolī (f.), badarī (f.) (558d)

sakhaṇḍa <sakaṇṭa> ambilaphalarukkha (**thorny tree with acid fruits**). sakaṇḍ<ṇṭ>aku<a>ttā kucchitaṃ lāti ti kolī, nadādi. bada theriye, aro, nadādi. kuvala kakkandhu pi.

Skt id. Syn. kuvala, karkandhū (Am-k II.4.36); S. ḍebara; E. Chinese date, Jujube; **Zizyphus mauritiana** Lam., (= *Z. jujuba* Lam.), Rhamnaceae.

55. kovilāra (m.), yugapatta (m.) (552a)

"sukammadiccharo <sukappadoccharo> cammo <campo> kovilāro tu kuñjano <kañcano> — pubbo <puppho> sito paro ratto yugapatto<ā> ubho pi ce <te>" ti Ratanakoso<e> (**flowers are white, twin leaves are red**). kāñcanālako py atra. yugaṃ yamaṃ pattam assā ti pāda maddale (twin-leaved).

Skt kovidāra, yugapatraka. Syn. camarika (Am-k II.4.22); S. kobōlila; E. Mountain ebony, Oxhoof tree; **Bauhinia acuminata** L. (RHFC), **B. purpurea** L. (IFPC), **B. variegata** L. (Dv, GIMP), Caesalpiniaceae.

KH

56. khajjūrī (f.), sindī (f.) (603b)

khajju<a> khajjane byādhane <byathane> ca, uro, nadādi. sida mocane snehane ca, i, sandha savane <sanda passavane-Sū> vā, i. upassi <upantassi-Sū> ca, sindi.

Skt kharjūrī (Am-k II.4.170); S. hiñdi*, iñdi; E. Date palm; **Phoenix sylvestris** (L.) Roxb. (Dv, GIMP, GVDB), **P. dactylifera** L. (GVDB), Palmae.

57. khadira (m.), dantadhāvana (m.) (567b)

khadi [dhiti-Sū] himsāyaṃ theriye ca, khadanti antāyenā (!) <nantānenā-Sū> ti khadiro (**hurt with the ends**), iro. dantā dhāvanti yenā ti (**used to clean teeth**). nīrogattā dantadhāvano (**renders teeth healthy**), yu, dhāva gatisuddhiyaṃ. gāyattī bālatanayo pi. “gāyattī khadire itthi — chandasi pi chaṭṭhakkhare” ti Rabhaso. bālo sukhumo pattasaññito tanayo yassa [so] bālatanayo (**shoots are like tender leaves**).

Skt id. Syn. gāyatrī, bālatanaya (Am-k II.4.49); S. kihiri; E. Catechu tree, Cutch tree, Jerusalem thorn; **Acacia catechu** (L.f.) Willd. (Dv, GIMP, GVDB), **A. chundra** (Roxb. ex Rottler) Willd. (IFPC), Mimosaceae.

58. khīrikā (f.), rājāyatana (nt.) (m.*) (564a)

ciravantāya cīrikā <khīravantatāya khīrikā-Sū> (**having latex**). devarājassa nivāsanaṭṭhānattā rājāyatanaṃ (**abode of the king of gods**). piyāle<o> pi.

Skt kṣīrikā, rājādana (Am-k II.4.45). Syn. priyāla; S. kiripaḷu; E. Indian ape-flower tree; **Buchanania axillaris** (Desr.) Ramam., (= B. angustifolia Roxb.), Anacardiaceae.

G

59. gaddabhaṇḍa (m.), kapīṭana (m.) (562b)

ambilakhuraphala (**fruits are acid**), setarukkha (**white tree**). gadrabhaṇḍa[p]amāṇaphalattā gaddabhaṇḍo (**fruits are the size of donkeys' testicles**), ra lopo. kapi calane, tato dīgho, āgamassa. kandak<r>ālo milakkho pi.

Skt gardabhāṇḍa, kapīṭana. Syn. kandarāla (Am-k II.4.43); S. telasaṭu*, gaṃsūriya; E. Bendy tree, Indian tulip tree, Portia tree, Umbrella tree; **Thespesia populnea** Sol. ex Corrêa, Malvaceae.

60. gālava (m.), lodda (m.) (556c)

loddamutta. lasa gamanatto, avo. rattakaphapittasote <rattakaphapitto-Sū> lunāti ti loddo (**destroys diseases arising from blood, phlegm and bile**), do. tiriṭṭho sāvaro pi, sāvaro aparādhe ca. loddo pāpe ca byākato ty ājeyyo.

Skt gālava, lodhra. Syn. tiriṭṭa, śābara (Am-k II.4.33); S. lot; E. Lodh; **Symplocos racemosa** Roxb., Symplocaceae.

61. girikaṇṇī (f.), aparājītā (f.) (584b)

app[h]oṭa. kaṇṇasaṇṭhānapupphatāya kaṇṇī. girimhi jātā kaṇṇī girikaṇṇā<i> (flowers are similar to ears, habitat: hills). rogādijitattā [na parājītā-Sū] aparājītā (**overcomes diseases etc.**).

Skt girikaṇṇī, aparājītā. Syn. āsphotoṭa (Am-k II.4.104); S. kaṭaroḷu; E. Blue clitoria; **Clitoria ternatea** L., Papilionaceae.

62. guggulu (m.), kosika (m.) (557b)

kumbha. rogaharaṇe garuṇo pi vajjassa garu gaggulu <guruno pi vejassa guru guggulu-Sū> (**teacher par excellence of the physician in**

dispelling diseases)>. nipātanā, kusa chedane, ṇvu. kumbho puro pi rāsibhede. gaja muddhamse. kumbhakannayute ghaṭe. “kāmuṣosanāriyañ (!) <kārmuke vāranāryāṃ> ca kumbho <kumbham> tivan <klibam> tu guggulumhī <guggulāviti>” Rabhaso.³⁶ pura aggagamane, ro, puro. Skt guggulu, kauśika. Syn. kumbha, pura (Am-k II.4.34); S. gugul; E. Indian bdellium; **Commiphora mukul (Hook. ex Stocks) Engl.**, Burseraceae.

63. gundā (f.), bhaddamutta (nt.) (599c)
gu sadde, do. muca mocane, to, rogaharaṇattā bhaddañ ca taṃ muttam ceti bhaddamuttam (**good for dispelling diseases**).
Skt gundrā, bhadrāmṣṭaka (Am-k II.4.160); S. vammutu*, kalāṇḍuru; E. Big nut grass, Rush nut; **Cyperus rotundus L.**, Cyperaceae.

64. guḷaphala (m.), pīlu (m.) (554c)
lambuni (!). go<u>lo viya sātena phalam [et]assā [ti] guḷaphalo (**fruits are sweet like sugar**). b<p>ilam iti thambhe, u.
Skt guḍaphala, pīlu (Am-k II.4.28); S. palu; E. Rack tree, Toothbrush tree; **Manilkara hexandra (Roxb.) Dubard**, Sapotaceae (IFPC), **Salvadora persica L.**, Salvadoraceae (Dv), (= *Mimusops indica L.*, Sapotaceae).

65. gokaṇṭaka (m.), siṃghāṭa (m.) (583c)
tikaṇḍ<ṭ>aka. gavam kaṇḍ<ṭ>ako gokaṇḍ<ṭ>ako, pat<ṭ>haviyam vā laggo<a>kaṇḍ<ṭ>ako gokaṇḍ<ṭ>ako. siṃgha ghāyane, āto. palamkāśā sādukaṇḍ<ṭ>o pi. yuttarasāyam palāse ca palamkāśā ti sya (!) sādukaṇḍ<ṭ>o vikaṇḍate pi.
Skt gokaṇṭaka, vanaśṛṅgāṭa. Syn. palamkāśā, svādukaṇṭaka (Am-k II.4.99), (trikaṇṭaka = gokṣuraka-Suśr, p. 169); S. gokaṭu*, neremci; E.

³⁶ The emendations in this quotation are from Maheśvara's cy. to the Am-k.

Small caltrops, Turkey blossom; **Tribulus terrestris L.**, Zygophyllaceae.³⁷

66. golisa (m.), jhāṭala (m.) (563d)
guṇṭhā <ghaṇṭā> pāṭalī. gāvo lihanṭi ti goliso (**relished by cattle**). saṭi samyāte <jhaṭa samghāte>, alo, jhāṭalo. pāṭalipupphākāro<e> dīghaphalo<e> rukke (**fruits are long like the flowers of the pāṭalī**). makkho pi.
Skt golīḍha, jhāṭala. Syn. ghaṇṭā, pāṭali (m.), mokṣa (Am-k II.4.39); S. val paḷol; E. Muccaady tree, Weaver's beam tree; **Schrebera swietenoides Roxb.**, Oleaceae.

67. golomī (f.) (599b)
... dubbā sitā sukkā ce golomi nāma (**white dubbā q.v.**). golomajattā (!) golomī. sataviriyā gaṇḍālī sakulakkhaṇo pi. (See saddala, § 168).
Skt id. Syn. śataviryā, gaṇḍālī, śakulākṣakā (Am-k II.4.159); S. sudu hīṭaṇa; E. White conch grass; **Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.**, Gramineae.

68. golomī (f.), vacā (f.) (584a)
chagandhā. yā uggagandhā ti py uccate (**strong smelling**). guṇṇam lomasammānanatṭhāne <lomasampātanaṭṭhāne-Sū> jātā golomī (**literally, growing in the place where hair/fur is weighed/falling/gathering**). vaca va<i>yattiyam vācāyam, karaṇe, a. satapibbikā pi. vacā sukkalohitamūlabhedena duvidhā. tatra sukkā hemavatī ty uccate Amarakose (**two species of vacā, white and red, the white is called hemavatī**).

³⁷ See note to § 81.

Skt id. Syn. *ṣaḍgranthā*, *ugragandhā*, *śataparvikā* (Am-k II.4.102), (*haimavatī*-Suśr, p. 168);³⁸ S. *vadakasā**, *vadakaha*; E. Myrtle flag, Sweet flag; **Acorus calamus** L., Araceae.

GH

69. *ghāsa* (m.), *yavasa* (m.) (602c)
gavādīnam adaniye tiṇe (**grass eaten by cattle, etc.**) *ghasa adane, ṇe.*
yu missaṇe, asso <aso>.
 Skt id. (Am-k II.4.5.167); S...; E. Meadow grass; **Poa sinaica** Steud., Gramineae.

C

70. *campeyya* (m.), *campaka* (m.) (568d)
hemapupphaka. paṭhamakāle Campānagare jāto <jātattā> *campeyyo*
 (**original habitat: city of Campā**), *neyyo* <eyyo>. *kappaccaye camako.*
 Skt *cāmpeya*, *campaka*. Syn. *hemapuṣpaka* (Am-k II.4.63); S. *sapu*; E. Golden champa; **Michelia champaca** L., Magnoliaceae.

71. *ciñcā* (f.), *tintiṇī* (f.) (562a)
ambilakā. cīca, co. cica ādāna<e> *saṃvaraṇe vā. tanu vitthāre.*
*amp**ilaraññaṃ* <*ambilarasaṃ*-Sū> *tanotī ti tintiṇī* (**having excessive acid taste**), *dvittam rittam* <*ittam*-Sū> *nattaṇ ca, nadādi.*
 Skt *ciñcā*, *tintiḍī*. Syn. *amlīkā* (Am-k II.4.43); S. *sinimbalā**, *siyaṃbalā*; E. Tamarind; **Tamarindus indica** L., (= *T. officinalis* Hook.), Caesalpiniaceae.

³⁸ GVDB (p. 388) says that *śataparvikā* may be identified with *śveta dūrvā* or *vacā*. The *Abh* ṭikā supports the identification with *vacā*.

72. *cittaka* (m.), *aggisaññita* (m.) (580d)
citi<a> *hiṃsāyaṃ, gandhe ca, ṇvu. aggisaññito ti. aggipariyāyanāmakō*
 (**syn. of fire**). *pāci* <pāthī> *pi, pumeyyam.*
 Skt *citraka*, *vahnisañjaka*. Syn. *pāthī* (Am-k II.4.80); S. *rat niṭul*, *rat neṭul*; E. Leadwort (red); **Plumbago indica** L., Plumbaginaceae.³⁹

J

73. *japā* (f.), *jīvasumana* (nt.) (580a)
japati yāya [sā] *japā. ju javane vā, po, ussattam.*
 Skt *japā* (Am-k II.4.76); S. *vada*; E. Chinrose, Chinese hibiscus, Shoe flower; **Hibiscus rosa-sinensis** L., Malvaceae.

74. *jiñjuka* (m.) (f.*), *guñjā* (f.) (585c)
jañja yuddhe, a, bind[v]āgamō. *nāmantarāṇi cassa. “dumesā rattikā rattadalā cūlāmaṇi ca sā — kākapiñjatulā bijam kaṇṭalā ca sikhaṇḍini”.*
 Skt *guñjā*. Syn. *kākaciñcī*, *kṛṣṇalā* (Am-k II.4.98); S. *hunida**, *oliñda* (vāl); E. Bead vine, Crabs' eyes, Indian liquorice, Jequirity beans, Rosary pea, Wild liquorice; **Abrus precatorius** L., Papilionaceae.

75. *jīvantī* (f.), *jīvanī* (f.) (594c)
ayaṃ rattāṅgamārasākati. jīvatito anto, nadādi. itarato, yu, nadādi. jīvā jīva[nī]yā *madhū mi* (!).
 Skt id. Syn. *jīvā*, *jīvaniyā*, *madhusravā* (Am-k II.4.142); S. *divi pasuru*, *divi pahuru*; E. Milky yam; **Ipomoea pes-tigridis** L., Convolvulaceae, **Leptadenia reticulata** (Retz.) Wight et Arn. Asclepiadaceae (Dv, GIMP, GVDB).⁴⁰

³⁹ S. *heḷa niṭul*, E. Leadwort (white), *Plumbago zeylanica* L.; S. *rat niṭul*, E. Leadwort (red), *P. rosea* L. (ENUM).

⁴⁰ DVS, with illustration and description, identifies *divipahuru* with *Ipomoea pes-tigridis* [L. Convolvulaceae], the S. name meaning “the claws of tigers” and the Latin name meaning “the paw of tigers”.

JH

76. jhāvuka (m.), picula (m.) (561c)

pāvusā <habusā-Sū>. c<jh>apa dāhe, ṇvu. passa vo. paca pāke, ulo.

Skt id. (Am-k II.4.40); S. picula, +nāvā gasa*; E. Common tamarisk;

Tamarix indica Willd., (= T. gallica auct. non L.), Tamaricaceae.

T

77. takkāri (f.), vejyantikā (f.) (573b)

jayā. taṃ taṃ rogajay[an]ādikaṃ karotī ti takkāri (**overpowers various diseases**), ṇi. visesena jāyanti <jāyati> ti vejyantikā, anto, nadādi. satthe ko. “jayā [ja]yanti takkāri nādeyī vejyantikā” ty Amarakoso<e>.Skt tarkārī, vaijayantikā. Syn. jayā, jayanti, nādeyī (Am-k II.4.65); S. tiṭṭiṅga; E. Pea tree; **Sesbania sesban** (L.) Merr., (= Aeschynomene sesban L., Coronilla sesban (L.) Willd., Sesbania aegyptiaca Poir.), Papilionaceae.

78. tacasāra (m.), veṇu (m.), vaṃsa (m.) (600a)

vaṃsa. vi gamane, lu. taco va sāro yassa. vi gamane, u, nāgamo, ṇattam. vana sambhattiyaṃ, so. vasa nivāse vā, karaṇe a, niggahitāgamo. satapabbo yavabalo makkaro tejano pi, makkaro ti. paṭisevati yena makkaro. saññāya, a.

Skt tvaksāra, veṇu, vaṃśa. Syn. śataparvā, yavaphala, maskara, tejana (Am-k II.4.160,161); S. huṇa; E. Thorny bamboo; **Bambusa bambos** Druce, Gramineae.⁴¹

79. taṇḍuleyya (m.), appamārisa (m.) (594b)

mārisākati appamattako bhūmilaggapatto taṇḍuleyyo. appamāriso nāma taṇḍulato jāyati ti taṇḍuleyyo (**grows from a kind of pot-herb**⁴¹ See note to § 45. S. kaṭu una, E. Thorny bamboo.named appamārisa), ṇeyyo. appamattatāya appo ca so mārisākati tat[h]ā māriso cety appamāriso (**mārisa of smaller size**).Skt taṇḍulīya, alpamāriṣa (Am-k II.4.136); S. suḷu kūra*, kaṭu tampalā (RHFC); E. Careless weed, Prickly red amaranth; **Amaranthus spinosus** L., Amaranthaceae.

80. tambaka (m.) (598b)

tamu kaṃkhāyaṃ, ṇvu, bandho <banto-Sū> ca. (kalambake-Sū> see above, § 38).

Skt.; S. tampalā; E. Joseph's coat; **Amaranthus dubius** Mart. (RHFC), **A. tricolor** L. (IFPC), **Nothosaerva brachiata** (L.) Wight, Amaranthaceae (RHFC).

81. tāpiṇja (m.), tamāla (m.) (573c)

samuddasamīpadesaje sāmadaḷe tamālanāme tarumhi (**tree named Tamāla, with black leaves, growing in coastal regions**). tāpise jāyati ti tāpiṇjo (**grows near the Tapti river**). aññatthe s<j>o, bind[v]āgamo. “tāpi tu h<s>aritantare” ti hi nānattasaṃgaho. tamu kaṃkhāyaṃ, a<ā>lo.Skt tāpiccha (tāpiṇja), tamāla (Am-k II.4.68); S. kasaṭa*, kasa*, +tamalu*, (kollan, SaN V.23); E. Gamboge tree; **Garcinia morella** (Gaertn.) Desr. (Dv, GIMP, GVDB), **G. xanthochymus** Hook.f. (GIMP), (= G. tinctoria (DC.) W.Wight), Guttiferae.⁴²

82. tāla (m.), vibhedikā (f.) (603a)

tala patiṭṭhāyaṃ, curādi, a. vātādayo vibandhatī <vibhindatī-Sū> ti vibhedako <°ikā> (**checks humoral wind etc.**). vātagho byuhana namihā kuṭanāsano “<vātagho brūhaṇo kāmī kimihā kuṭṭhanāsano> — rattapittaharo sādu tālo sattagaṇo mato” ti hi Dabbagaṇe (**kills humoral**⁴² S. gokaṭu = kana goraka, *Garcinia morella* Desr., Guttiferae in ENUM, with remark: “Only species growing in Ceylon from which gamboge is obtained”.

wind, fattening, aphrodisiac, kills worms, destroys skin diseases, removes internal haemorrhage, sweet), tiṇarājā pi. Skt tāla. Syn. tṇarāja (Am-k II.4.168); S. tal; E. Palmyra palm; **Borassus flabellifer** L., Palmae.

83. tālī (f.) (604c)

saṇṭhānato tālasadisatāya tālī (**resembles a tāla tree**, see § 82), lattam, upamāṇe, i. taḷa āghāte vā, curādi, a, nadādi, tālī.

Skt id. (Am-k II.4.170); S. tala; E. Corypha, Talipot palm; **Corypha umbraculifera** L., Palmae.⁴³

84. tiṇasūla (nt.), mallikā (nt.) (574d)

tiṇāni sūlanti yasmin ti tiṇasūlam (**causes diseases in grass**), sūla rujāyam, yatra tam jāyati tatra tiṇāni roginī <rogī> bhavanti ty attho (**where it grows, the grass there becomes diseased**). tiṇasūlam malla<i>kāya maṇḍalam ka<e>takīphale. malyate dhāriyate sabbehi ti mallikā, malla dhāraṇe, is <i>satthe ko. bhūpadī satabhīru ca.

Skt tṇasūnya, mallikā. Syn. bhūpadī, śītabhīru (Am-k II.4.69,70); S. idda; E. Arabian jasmine; **Jasminum sambac** (L.) Aiton, Oleaceae (Dv, GIMP, GVDB), **Wrightia antidysenterica** (L.) R.Br. (IFPC), (= W. zeylanica R.Br.) Apocynaceae.

85. tinīsa (m.), atimuttaka (m.) (555b)

gūthadduma. ratham tanoti yena [so] tinīso (**used to make chariots**), īso. abhipamuccati <ati muccati-Sū> dāhapittam anene ty a[ti]muttako (**removes especially burning sensation and bile**). ccavi (!) pi.

Skt tiniśa, atimuktaka (Am-k II.4.26); S. kōṃbu; E...; **Ougeinia oojeinensis** (Roxb.) Hochr., (= O. dalbergioides Benth.), Papilionaceae.

86. tinduka (m.), kālakhandha (m.), timbarūsaka (m.), timbarū (m.) (560a)

tanu vitthāre, uko, danto ca. tidi himsāyam vā, u, saññāyam ko. kāḷo khandho makaṇḍo <ca kaṇḍo?> yassā ti <yassa so> kālakhandho (**having a black trunk**). tima<u> addabhāve, ūso, satthe ko. ratto ca. uppacaye timbaru.

Skt tinduka, kālaskandha (Am-k II.4.38); S. timbiri; E. False mangosteen; **Diospyros malabarica** (Desr.) Kostel., (= D. embryopteris Pers., D. peregrina auct. non W.R.Guerke), Ebenaceae.

87. tilaka (m.), khuraka (m.) (561d)

sirimatī. yassa phalāni maricappamāṇāni ambilāni (**fruits are of the size of black pepper, acid**). tila gamane, ṇvu. khura chedane, ṇvu.

Skt tilaka, kṣuraka. Syn. śrīmān (Am-k II.4.40); S. madaṭa; E...; **Wendlandia exerta** (Roxb.) DC., Rubiaceae.

88. tivutā (f.), tipuṭā (f.) (590a)

sukkativutā. tisso j<v>utā tacarājiyo yassā [sā] tivutā (**having a triple streak round the bark**). tisso phuṭā <puṭā> tacarājiyo (!) yassā [sā] tipuṭā (**having three pockets [in the fruit]**). sarabhā, tibhaṇḍī, devatī pi.

Skt trivṛtā, tripuṭā. Syn. saralā, tribhaṇḍī (Am-k II.4.108); S. sudu trastavāḷu; E. Indian jalap, (White) turpeth tree; **Operculina turpethum** (L.) Silva Manso, (= Ipomoea turpethum (L.) R.Br.), Convolvulaceae.

89. tumbī (f.), alābu (f.), lābu (lābusā*) (f.) (596d)

lāpu. tumba adane, tumbati himsati m<p>ittam iti tumpi (**attacks bile**), nadādi. na puppho <pubbo> lamba avasamsane, u, ma lopo. nassattam alāpu pāniniyānam ā pubbo, lampa avasamsane, alābu. kānantikānam candanam ceva. ambhākantu rassam katvā alāpu. abhedopacāreṇa tīni pi phale pi 'tthilingāni. sāsaddo itthilingattajotako.

⁴³ Borassus flabellifer and Corypha umbraculifera were the two species of palms whose fronds were used to write manuscripts on, Ola MSS.

Skt tumbī, alābu (Am-k II.4.156); S. diya labu; E. Bottle gourd; **Lagenaria siceraria (Molina) Standl.**, (= *L. vulgaris* Ser.), Cucurbitaceae.

90. tejana (m.), sara (m.) (601c),
tija nisāmaṇe <nisāne-Sū>, yu. saranty anene ti saro (**used for crushing [enemies]**), pume, saññāyaṃ, a, sara hiṃsāyaṃ vā. gundo py atra.

Skt tejana, śara. Syn. gundra (Am-k II.4.162); S. bihi (hī*) baṭa; E...; **Saccharum munja Roxb.**, Gramineae.⁴⁴

D

91. dantasaṭṭha (m.), jambhira (m.) (553a)
yassa phalam [am]bilam hoti, ambilattā dantassa saṭho, saṭha ketavahiṃsāyaṃ kilesesu, a. (**fruits, due to their acidity, hurt the teeth**). jamu adane, iro, bhanto ca, jambha gattavināme vā. jambho jambhalo <jambhulo-Sū> jambharo <jambhiro-Sū> pi.
Skt dantaśaṭha, jambhira. Syn. jambira, jambha, jambhala (Am-k II.4.24); S. desi, dehi (=jambira, jamba, jambala, + doḍam* = orange); E. The true lime; **Citrus aurantifolia (Christm. et Panz.) Swingle, C. limon (L.) Burm.f.** (RHFC), Rutaceae.⁴⁵

92. dābbi (f.), dāruhaḷiddā (f.) (586c)
dara vidāraṇe, bo, rassa bo, dābbi. dighādi, nadādi. haḷiddavaṇṇadārutāya dāruhaḷiddā (**wood is yellowish in colour**). haḷiddā pi.
Skt dārvī, dāruharidrā. Syn. haridru (Am-k II.4.101,102); S. vaṇuvāl*, veṇivāl; E. Barberry; **Coscinium fenestratum (Gaertn.) Colebr.**

⁴⁴ S. *baṭa*, *Ochlandra stridula* Thwaites (IFPC, ENUM) Gramineae.

⁴⁵ RHFC gives the following identifications: S. *jambōla*, E. Pomelo or Pummelo, Shaddock, *Citrus grandis* (L.) Osbeck; S. *peni dodan* <*pāṇi dodan*>, *pumci jambōla*, E. Orange, *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck.

Menispermaceae (ENUM), Berberis aristata DC., Berberidaceae (Dv, GIMP, GVDB).

93. devatāḍa (m.), jīmūta (m.) (578c)
devatā asanti [bhakkanti-Sū] yaṃ [so] devatāso (eaten by divinities). jīmūtakāle sañjātattā jīmūto (grows in summer). mahanalā.
Skt id. (Am-k II.4.69); S. dēvadāli; E. Bristly luffa; **Luffa echinata Roxb.**, Cucurbitaceae.

94. devadāru (m.), bhaddadāru (m.) (568c)
devānaṃ dāru devānaṃ tarubhūtattā [bhaddaṇ ca taṃ dāru ceti-Sū] bhaddadāru (having good wood, being the tree of gods), sakkapādapo, pāribhaddako pītadāru (yellow wood) dāru pūṭikaṭṭham pi.
Skt devadāru, bhaddadāru. Syn. pāribhadraka, pītadāru, dāru, pūṭikāṣṭha (Am-k II.4.53,54); S. dēvadāru; E. Cedar, Deodar; **Cedrus deodara (Roxb.) D.Don**, Pinaceae, **Erythroxylum monogynum Roxb.**, Erythroxylaceae, **Polyalthia longifolia (Sonn.) Thwaites**, Annonaceae (IFPC).

N

95. nattamāla (m.), karañja (m.) (567a)
rattā mālā yassa <nattā rattiyaṃ mālā yassa-Sū, flowering at night>. kañ jayati ti karañjo (wins humoral wind), ṇo, cillavillo karañjo pi.
Skt naktamāla, karañja. Syn. karaja, ciribilva, (cira°, Suśr, p. 164, 165) (Am-k II.4.47); S. karañda; E. Indian beech; **Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre, Humboldtia laurifolia (Vahl) Vahl**, Caesalpiniaceae.

96. naḷa (m.), dhamana (m.) (601a)
ni naye, alo, lattaṃ, dhama saddaggi y<s>amyogesu, yu, [dhamano], poṭaḷalo py atra.

Skt id. Syn. poṭagala (Am-k II.4.162); S. kulal baṭa; E. Great reed; **Arundo donax** L. (Dv), (= Phragmites maxima auct. non (Forssk.) Chiov.), Gramineae.

97. nāga (m.), nāgamālikā (f.) (572d)
na gacchatī ti nāgo (**does not move, i.e. firmly rooted**), dīghādi.
nāgānaṃ mālā sā⁴⁶ sañjātā yatra nāgamālikā (**flowers of Nāgas**).
Skt nāga; S. nā; E. Ironwood tree, Rose chestnut; **Mesua ferrea** L.,
Guttiferae.

98. nāgabalā (f.), jhasā (f.) (588c)
gorakkhataṇḍula. vuttañ ca tan[tan]taro<e> “gāṅgerukī nāgabalā jhasāṅge
<jhasā go>rakkhataṇḍulo<ā>” ti. nāgassa balam iva bala[m] etassā
rogaharaṇattā ti nāgaphalā <°balā> (**having the power of an
elephant in removing diseases**). jhasa hiṃsattho, a.
Skt nāgabalā, jhaṣā. Syn. gāṅgerukī (Am-k II.4.117); S. kāliya; E. Broom
weed, Indian mallow, Sida; **Grewia orientalis** L., (RHFC),
Microcos paniculata L. Tiliaceae, **Sida spinosa** L., Malvaceae
(GIMP), (= Grewia columnaris Sm., G. microcos L., Tiliaceae).⁴⁷

99. nāgalatā (f.), tāmbūli (f.) (589c)
pannālikā <panṇalatā>. nāgaloke jātā latā nāgalatā (**creeper whose
original habitat was the world of the Nāgas**). tamavaṇṇaṃ
lāti ti tāmbūli (**copper-coloured creeper**), assu, nadādi. tāmbūlassā vā
ayaṃ tāmbūli. tāmbūlavallī nāgavallī pi. kambulaṃ nāma
phalapattacuṇṇādi yogasamūhānaṃ nāmaṃ (**name of a composition
of the fruits, leaves, powder etc. called ‘kambula’**). tadattā vallī
nāgalokassa vallī.

⁴⁶ sā has to be transposed to precede nāgamālikā.

⁴⁷ ENUM identifies bābila (also bāvila) and not k āliya, with Sida acuta Burm., Malvaceae.

Skt tāmbūli. Syn. tāmbūlavallī, nāgavallī (Am-k II.4.120); S. bulat vāla;
E. Betel; **Piper betle** L., Piperaceae.

100. nālikera (m.) (604b)
nāli viya jāyatī ti nālikero. aññatthe iro, konto ca. nālikero lāṅgalī pi.
“lāṅgalī nālikere ca sirapānimhi lāṅgulī” pi Rabhaso.
Skt nālikera, nārikela. Syn. lāṅgalī (Am-k II.4.168); S. pol; E. Coconut;
Cocos nucifera L., Palmae.

101. nigguṇḍī (f.), sinduvāra (m.) (574c)
natthi guṇḍaṃ gabbha[bandha]nam etāya <etassā-Sū> ti nigguṇḍī. si
bandhane, a, sindhunam <sindum> gabbhabandhanam vāretī ti
sindhuvāro <sinduvāro> (**prevents obstruction of foetus, i.e.
facilitates delivery**). indrāṇī py atra. indranakaraṇe thinam (!).
sindhuvārentarā visu (!).
Skt nirguṇḍī, sinduvāra. Syn. indrāṇikā (Am-k II.4.68); S. nika; E.
Chinese chaste-tree; **Vitex negundo** L. (Dv, GIMP, GVDB, RHFC),
V. trifolia L., Verbenaceae (IFPC).

102. nigrodha (m.), vaṭa (m.) (551b)
bahupāda. adhobhāgaṃ rundhatī ti nigrodho (**lower part kept back
[by aerial roots]**), usso, gāgamo ca. vaṭa vedhane, vaṭatī ti, a.
Skt nyagrodha, vaṭa. Syn. bahupāda (Am-k II.4.32); S. nuga, maha nuga;
E. Banyan, Bengal fig, Pagoda tree; **Ficus benghalensis** L., (= F.
altissima var. forgusonii King), Moraceae.

103. nicula (m.), mucalinda (m.), nīpa (m.) (563ab)
cula nimmajjane, a. mucala saṃghāte indo. nīpo kadambo pi.

Skt (nicula), nīpa. Syn. kadamba (Am-k II.4.42); S. midella*, goḍa midella (RHFC); E. Indian oak; **Barringtonia racemosa** (L.) Spreng., Lecythidaceae.⁴⁸

104. nididdhikā (f.), byagghī (f.) (585a)

kakaṇḍ<ṭ>akārikā (!). niddahati kaṇḍ<ṭ>akapuṭe <kaṇṭakam phutṭhe-Sū> ti niddaddhikā, ṇvu, bhayakaraṇavasena byagghasadisatāya byagghī (fearful as a tiger). bṛhatī khuddā pi.

Skt nidigdhikā, vyāghrī. Syn. kaṇṭakārikā, bṛhatī, kṣudrā (Am-k II.4.93,94); S. kaṭuvāl baṭu; E. Wild eggplant, Woody nightshade, Yellow-berried nightshade; **Solanum surattense** Burm.f., (= *Solanum xanthocarpum* var. *jacquini* (Willd.) Thwaites), Solanaceae.⁴⁹

105. nimba (m.), ariṭṭha (m.), pucimanda (m.) (570c)

hiṅguniy[y]āsa. ni naye, bo, b<m>onto ca. kinnarasattā aribhāve tiṭṭhatī ti ariṭṭho. “puci<a>m kuṭṭham man<d>datī ti pucimando” iti Dhammaseno (acts as a check on skin diseases). mālako pi, malate rogam mālako, ṇvu.

Skt nimba, ariṣṭa, picumanda. Syn. hiṅguniryāsa, mālaka (Am-k II.4.62); S. kosaṃba, kohoṃba; E. Bead tree, Indian lilac, Margosa, Neem tree, Persian lilac, Pride of India; **Azadirachta indica** A.Juss., Meliaceae.

106. nīlī (f.), nīlinī (f.) (585b)

nīlavaṇṇo nīlavaṇṇatāya linī <nīlī> (blue-coloured), nadādi, ini, nīlinī. kālā tuttā pi. kālākaṇḍanipunāyaṃ. nīli yojanavallisū. paṇḍe rasañjane tuttā. sukhmelāyaṃ nīliyaṃ.

⁴⁸ S. *diya midella*, B. *asiatica* (L.) Kurz; S. *eḷa midella*, B. *acutangula* (L.) Gaertn. (RHFC). S. *luṇu midella*, *Melia composita* Willd., Meliaceae (ENUM).

⁴⁹ CMP makes the following identifications: *Solanum jacquini* (*kaṭuvāl baṭu*), *Solanum trilobatum* (*val tibbaṭu*), *Solanum xanthocarpum* (*eḷa baṭu*), *Solanum indicum* (*tibbaṭu*), *Solanum ferox* (*mala baṭu*).

Skt id. Syn. kālā, tutthā, rañjanī (Am-k II.4.94,95); S. *beru gasa**, *avariya*; E. Indigo plant; **Agrostistachys coriacea** Alston, Euphorbiaceae, **Oplismenus compositus** (L.) Beauvais, Gramineae (IFPC), **Indigofera tinctoria** L., (Dv, GIMP, GVDB), (= *I. indica* Lam., *I. sumatrana* Gaertn.), Papilionaceae.

107. nuhī (f.), mahānāma (m.) (587a)

samantaduddhā. nug<h>a uggā<i>raṇe, nadādi. mahanta[m] nāmam assā ti <yassa so> mahānāmo. sihuṇḥ[d]o vajiradumo guḷā pi.

Skt snuhi. Syn. samantadugdhā, sihuṇḍa (sehuṇḍa-Suśr, p. 166), vajra, guḍā (Am-k II.4.105,106); S. uk; E. Sugar cane; **Saccharum officinarum** L., Gramineae.

P

108. pakiriya (m.), pūtika (m.) (566a)

kaṇḍ<ṭ>akarañja. kaṇḍ<ṭ>akini karañjagumbe. yaṃ loke kalino <kaliro-Sū> ti vuccati (popularly known as kalira). kara <kira> hiṃsāyaṃ, karatoririyā (!) <kiraṇe vā, iyo-Sū>. pu pavane, iko, tonto ca. pūtikarañjo kalikārako pi kalino <kaliro>.

Skt prakīrya, pūtika. Syn. pūtikarañja, kalimāraka (Am-k II.4.48), kaṇṭā karañja; S. kaṭu karaṇḍa; E. Bonduc nut, Redwood; **Caesalpinia crista** L., Caesalpiniaceae.

109. paṭola (m.), tittaka (m.) (595c)

paṭa gamane, olo, paṭuṃ rasaṃ lātī ti vā paṭolo (having a pungent taste), usso. tittarasatāya tittako (having a bitter taste). satthe ko. kulakam<o> paṭa<u> pi.

Skt paṭola, tiktaka. Syn. kulaka, paṭu (Am-k II.4.155); S. dummālla; E. Serpent cucumber, Wild snake gourd; **Trichosanthes dioica** Roxb., Cucurbitaceae.

110. paṭṭi (f.), lākhāpasādāna (m.) (564d)

lohitalodda. pu<a>ṭi ity ākhyā yassa. paṭṭi madditi (!) pi pāṭho. asmim pakkhitte lākhā tto (!) <rattā-Sū> bhavati ti lākhāssādāno (**gives red lac-dye**). kamuko pi.

Skt paṭṭi, lākṣāprasādāna. Syn. kramuka (Am-k II.4.41), lohitalodhra; S. rat lot; E. Red lodh tree; **Symplocos paniculata (Thunb.) Miq.** (= *Symplocos crataegoides* Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don), Symplocaceae.

111. panasa (m.), kaṇṭakīphala (m.) (569a)

pana b<v>yavahāre thutimhi ca, aso, khaṇḍ<ṭ>akayuttaṃ phalam assā [ti] khaṇḍ<ṭ>akīphalo (**having thorny fruits**).

Skt id. (Am-k II.4.61); S. kos; E. Jak/Jack; **Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.**, (= *A. integrifolius* auct. non L.f.), Moraceae.

112. papunnāṭa (m.), eḷagaja*, eḷagala (m.) (594a)

pakāreṇa dadduṃ punāti ti papunnāṭo (**used for cleansing ringworm**), pu pavane, kiyādi, aṭo, niggahitāgamo. phalagaṃ <eḷagaṃ> dadduṃ lunāti te<i> laṅgalo <eḷagalo>. daddugho cakkamaddako uraṇākkhyo pi. dadduṃ hantī ti daddugho (**destroys ringworm**). hanassa gho. cakkākāratāya cakkaṃ ([**leaves are**] **circular in shape**). daddu taṃ maddayatī ti cakkamaddako (**suppresses ringworm**). uraṇākkhyo mesākkhyo [Skt meṣasya ākhyā iva ākhyā yasya (**having the appearance of a sheep**)].

Skt prapunnāḍa, eḷagaja. Syn. dadruggha, cakramardaka, uraṇākkhya (Am-k II.4.147); S. tuvara*, āt tōra; E. Fetid cassia, Ringworm plant; **Cassia alata L.**, Caesalpiniaceae.

113. palāṇḍu (m.), sukandaka (m.) (595b)

rattamūla, harita. palaṇḍi gandhane (**smelling**),⁵⁰ u. sundaro kando yassa [so] sukandako (**having a beautiful stalk**).

Skt id. (Am-k II.4.147); S. sā lūnu, +nil lūnu*, ratu lūnu; E. Red onion, Small onion; **Allium cepa L.**, **A. ascalonicum L.**, Liliaceae (IFPC).

⁵⁰ PED suggests the etymology “*pala* (white) + *aṇḍu* (aṇḍa ?, egg)”.

114. pāṭali (f.), kaṇḥavaṇṭā (f.) (559c)

toyādhīpāvinī <toyādhivāsini = ambu°. yassā mūlaṃ mahāpañcamūle pavitṭhaṃ (**roots are included in the mahāpañcamūla**).⁵¹ ava <paṭa> gamane, alo, nadādi. pāṭali pāṭal[y]ā pi. kaṇḥapupphavaṇṭaṃ yassā sā kaṇḥavaṇṭā (**stalk of the flower is black-coloured**). kasmīriyā pi alipariyā <alipriyā>, tambapupphalī <°pupphī> py atra.

Skt pāṭali, kṛṣṇavṛntā. Syn. pāṭalā (Am-k II.4.54,55); S. paḷol; E. Messenger of spring, Trumpet flower; **Stereospermum chelonoides (L.f.) DC.**, (= *Stereospermum suaveolens* (Roxb.) DC.), Bignoniaceae.

115. picchilā (f.), simbalī (f.) (m.f.*) (565c)

picchā yogā picchilā. ilo, sapa <sabi-Sū> maṇḍale, alī, assi. “picchilā pūraṇī mocā c<th>irāyu simpalī dvīsu” ty Amarakoso<e>.

Skt picchilā, śālmālī. Syn. pūraṇī, mocā, sthīrāyu (Am-k II.4.46); S. iṃbul; E. Silk-cotton tree; **Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaertn.**, Bombacaceae. See § 149. (= *Eriodendron orientale* Steud., Sterculiaceae).

116. pippalī (f.), māgadhi (f.) (583b)

kaṇā. pitta[m] phalati kupphati <kuppati> yāya pippalī <pippalī>, nadādi (**provokes bile**). Magadho<e> bhavā māgadhi, magadhānam ayaṃ vā māgadhi. tatra paṭhamam uppannattā bāhulyena vā (**originated or found plentifully in Magadha**). tatra jāyamānattā taṃ samaññāyaṃ <°ya> b<v>yapadissate. vedehī kaṇā kolā pi vedehānam ayaṃ vedehī. kaṇānattā vuttaṇ ca kaṇāpippahalyajā (!) ceti (**black-coloured**).

Skt id. Syn. vaidehī, kaṇā, kolā (Am-k II.4.96,97); S. vagapul*, tippilī; E. Long pepper; **Piper longum L.**, Piperaceae.

117. piyaka (m.), asana (m.), pītasāla (m.) (563bc)

kadamba. asa bhakkaṇe, yu. pītapubbo sālo rukkho pītasālo (**yellow sāla tree**). jambukapuppho jīvako.

⁵¹ *bilva*, *agnimantha*, *tiṇṭuka/taṇṭuka* (= *syonaka*), *kāsmārī*, *pāṭalā*. See *Suśr*, *Sūtrasthāna* 38. 68, *Śārṅgadharasaṃhitā* II.2.116.

Skt priyaka, asana. Syn. bandhūkapuṣpa, jīvaka (Am-k II.4.44); S. piyā gas*, gammālu (AAS); E. Amboyna kino tree, Bastard teak, Gum kino tree; **Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.**, Papilionaceae.

118. piyāla (m.), sannakaddu (m.) (556d)
dhanupaṭa (bowstring). v<p>i pāne, alo, isse<a>, iyādese<o>. sannakā tāpasā, tesam dudumo, sannakaddu, cāpapaṭo. “lavano <lalano> tāy<p>asappiyo <tāpasādolavaṇṇo tāpasappiyo-Sū>” ti hi kosantare.
Skt priyāla, sannakadru. Syn. dhanuḥ(ṣ)paṭa (Am-k II.4.35); S. piyal; E. Buchanan’s mango; **Buchanania lanzan Spreng.**, Anacardiaceae.

119. pilakkha (m.), pippali (f.) (559b)
a[s]satt[h]akulasambhūte rukkhapāsāṇādisu sañjātarukkhe (tree belonging to the *Ficus religiosa* family and growing on trees, stones etc.). m<p>ilam param nissa[ya]bhūtam kasati ti m<p>ilakkho, kasa vilekhaṇe (scratching when touched). sassa khattādi [nipātanā-Sū]. akhādaniyaphalattāya <°phalatāya> virūpaṃ phalam assati ti pippali (inedible and ugly fruits), i, nadādi. vissa pi ca.

Skt plakṣa (Am-k II.4.32), pippala;⁵² S. pulila, kapuṭa bō, kavuḍa bō; E. Patana bō, Yellow-barked fig; **Ficus arnottiana (Miq.) Miq.**, **Ficus lacor Buch.-Ham.** (GIMP, GVDB), Moraceae.

120. puṇḍarika (m.), setamba (m.) (558a)
puṇḍa maṇḍane, maṇḍa khaṇḍane ty eke, ṇvu, arāgamo ca. setavaṇṇo ambo setambo (white mango).
Skt puṇḍarika; S. āṭamba; E. White mango; **Mangifera zeylanica Hook.**, (RHFC, IFPC), **M. indica L.**, Anacardiaceae (ENUM).⁵³

⁵² plakṣo jaṭi parkaṭi ca — pippalo ’śvattha patrakah. SaN 18.45.

⁵³ Identification in the AAS. The common meaning of puṇḍarika given in Skt and P. sources is white lotus. However, according to the *Buddhavaṃsa* and other Buddhist texts, the Bodhisatta Sikhī attained Buddhahood under a puṇḍarika,

121. punannavā (f.), sophaghātī (f.) (596a)
vuddho pi puna navo bhavati yāya yogato yāti <yogakatāyāti-Sū> punannavo (even an old person becomes young by its use); sot[h]am hantī ti sothaghātāṃ <sothaghātī> (destroys swelling). t<h>anassa ghā<t>o, [i-Sū].
Skt punarnavā, śothaghni (Am-k II.4.149); S. suḷu buruda*, sāraṇa; E. Hogweed; **Boerhavia diffusa L.**, Nyctaginaceae (Dv, GIMP, IFPC), **Trianthema decandra L.**, Sesuviaceae (ENUM).

122. punnāga (m.), kesara (m.) (556b)
tuṅga. pumanāmena gorukkho, punnāgo. “punnāgo puriso tuṅge<o> kesaro devavallabho” ti hi Amarasīho. dīgho, pumassa līṅgādīsu samāsesu ti ākāra lopo ca. atisayapupphaleseravantatāya <atisayapupphakesaravantatāya-Sū, (flowers full of pollen)⁵⁴> kesaro. kisa tanukaraṇe ti vā, aro. pupphakesayuttatāya vā kesaro, ro (having hairy flowers).
Skt id. Syn. tuṅga, puruṣa, devavallabha (Am-k II.4.25); S. doṃba; E. Alexandrian laurel; **Calophyllum inophyllum L.**, Clusiaceae.

123. pūga (m.), kamuka (m.), + ghoṇṭā*, guvāka*, khapura* (564c, 602d)
guvākarukkha. yassa phalena taṃbūlanāmaṃ jāyati (the fruits of which tree give rise to the name tāmbūla, betle). pūja pūjāyaṃ,

which would have been a white mango tree than a white lotus. The *Madhuratthavilāsini* (PTS ed., p. 247) also gives the meaning white mango tree. *M. indica L.*, Terebinthaceae (ENUM).

⁵⁴ kesara is explained in the PED as filament of flowers, hairy structures of plants esp. of the lotus; Monier-William’s *Sanskrit-English Dictionary* explains it as the filament of a lotus or of any vegetable, a fibre (as of a Mango fruit). The S. term, kesaru or kesuru, equivalent of renu, means pollen. For example, the *Vesaturudā sanne* (p. 51) explains the P. term “kiṇṇjakkhareṇunā yuttam” as “kusum kesuren gāvāsī ga”, full of pollen of flowers. “Pollen” seems to be the meaning in the present context.

no. jassa go. kamu icchāyaṃ, hetukattari, ṇvu, khamuro <kamuko> pi. (For verse 602, the ṭikā adds: ghono pi. “ghono badarapūgesū” ti Ruddo).

Skt pūga, kramuka. Syn. ghoṇṭā, guvāka (Am-k II.4.169); S. pūga*, puvak; E. Areca nut tree; *Areca catechu* L., Palmae.

124. pūtilatā (f.), gaḷocī (f.) (581c)

chinnaruhā. tittarasattā putibhūtā latā pūtilatā (**creeper rendered distasteful due to bitter taste**). pu pavane vā ti. rogamalaṃ punāti ti pūti. sā eva latā pūtilatā (**creeper which cleanses the impurities of diseases**). gu<a>la rakkhaṇe (**protects [from diseases, i.e. immunity drug]**), [o]co, nadādi, gara secane vā, amatā, madhupaṇṇi pi. madhupaṇṇaṃ <madhur iva paṇṇaṃ-Sū> assā [ti] madhupaṇṇi pi (**having leaves with sweet taste**).

Skt guḍūci. Syn. chinnaruhā, amṛtā, madhupaṇṇi (Am-k II.4.82,83); S. kiṇḍi*, rasakiṇḍa; E. Guduch, Heart-leaved moonseed; *Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Miers. ex Hook.f. et Thomson, Menispermaceae.

125. poṭagala (m.), kāsa (m.nt.) (601ab)

puṭaṃ aññaṃ aññaṃ saṃsaggamaṃ gacchatī ti poṭagalo, massalo. kāsa dittiyaṃ, a, ayam anitthi.

Skt poṭagala, kāśa (Am-k II.4.162);⁵⁵ S. vāḷuk (vāl uk); E. Thatch grass; *Phragmites karka* (Retz.) Trin. ex Steud. (IFPC), *Saccharum spontaneum* L. (GIMP, GVDB), Gramineae.

PH

126. phaggava (m.) (598d)

⁵⁵ The ṭikā gives *poṭagala* as a syn. of *naḷa*, q.v., § 96.

phaṃ vātaṃ gaṇṭhātī <gaṇṭhātī-Sū> ti phaggavo [gaha upādāne, a-Sū] (**removes humoral wind**). laṣṣa vo, phaggavo. piṣaṃkhata <viṣaṃkṭa>.

Skt ... ; S. haṅguḷu*⁵⁶ ... E

B

127. bandhūka (m.), jayasumana (nt.), bhaṇḍika (m.) (bhaṇḍikā f.*), bandhujīvaka (m.) (575cd)

rattapubba <°puppha-Sū> (**red flowers**). bandha bandhane, u, satt[h]e ko. jayathamaṃ sumaṇaṃ jayasumaṇaṃ. bhaṇḍati smā iko, bhaṇḍiko. jīvati ti jīvako, jīva pāṇadhāraṇe, ṇvu, jīvakasaddassa pītasālādisv api pavattanato bandhu eva jīvako bindujīvako ti. bandhusaddena viṣeṣtvā vuttaṃ, samuditena vā nāma[am] idam ek<t>assa, “bandhu bandhukapubbe <°pupphe-Sū> ca — bandhu bhātari <bhāratī-Sū> bandhave” ti vacanato, “jīvako<e> pītasāle ca khepane <uppanne-Sū> vuddhijīvinī — sevini phānake phāti (!) <pā(ṇa)pakepyāhi-Sū> tuṇḍike pādapantare” ti vacanato ca. bandhujīvako ti ettha dve nāmāni pi daṭṭhabbāni (**bandhu and jīvaka are also treated as two names**). Skt bandhūka, bandhujīvaka. Syn. raktaka (Am-k II.4.73); S. baṇḍuvada; E. Shoe flower; *Pentapetes phoenicea* L., Sterculiaceae.

128. bākucī (f.), somavallikā (f.) (586b)

somarāji. vaka ādāne, aco. somasamatāya kārikā vallikā <valli-Sū> somavallikā (**similar to the soma creeper**), satthe ko. kaṇhaphalā pūtiphalā pi.

⁵⁶ The sanne groups *tambaka* = *tampalā*, *kalambaka* = *vila palā* (S. *palā* = pot-herb), *kāsamadda* = *ruvara*, *jajjharī* = *lihikoḷa*, and *phaggavā* = *haṅguḷu* as *sākabhedā*, *śākaviśeṣa* (species of pot-herb). For S. *haṅguḷu*, one of the syn. given in the DVS is *aṅguṇa vāla*, (= *vāl aṅguṇa*, § 19). The *Bhesajjamañjūsā* *sanne* on the other hand, gives the S. term *aṅguḷu palā* for the P. (and Skt) term *kākajāṅghā*. Some S. words lose the initial *h* as in *hoya* > *oya* (= a stream). (See W. Geiger, *A grammar of the Sinhalese language*, Colombo 1938, § 84).

Skt id. Syn. kṛṣṇaphalā, pūtiphalī (Am-k II.4.95,96); S. bōdi āta gas; E. Bawchee seed plant, Purple flea-bane; **Cullen corylifolium (L.) Medik.**, Fabaceae (RHFC), **Psoralea corylifolia L.**, Papilionaceae (GIMP, GVDB), **Vernonia anthelmintica (L.) Willd.**, Compositae (IFPC).

BH

129. bhallī (f.), bhallātaka (m.f.nt.) (561b)
vidarukkha (!). yassa ni[y]yāsena pelādayo lippanti <limpanti-Sū> bhala bhallā (!) paribhāsana hiṃsādānesu, nadādi, aññatra ko, t<k>anto ca. bhallātako tīsv ayaṃ. arukaro aggimukho<i> pi.
Skt bhallātakī. Syn. vīravṛkṣa, aruṣkara, agnimukhī (Am-k II.4.42); S. baduḷu; E. Marking nut; **Semecarpus gardneri Thwaites**, Anacardiaceae (ENUM, IFPC), **Semecarpus anacardium L.f. (Dv)**, **Semecarpus oblongifolia Thwaites**, Anacardiaceae (ENUM).

130. bhiṅgarāja (m.), mākkava (m.) (595d)
kesarañc<j>ane. bhiṅgo vuccati bhamaro, tabbaṇṇaṃ katvā tesam rañjēti ti bha<i>ṅgarājo (used as hair dye, having the colour of bees). muca mocane, avo. ussā. mākkavo.
Skt bhr̥ṅgarāja, mār̥kava (Am-k II.4.151); S. kīkiriṇḍiya; E. Trailing eclipta; **Eclipta prostrata (L.) L.**, (= E. alba (L.) Hassk., E. erecta L.), Compositae.

131. bhujapatta (m.), ābhujī (f.) (565b)
sundaratace rukkhe. yassa tace mantakkharāṇi likkhanti <likhanti> (the beautiful bark of this tree is used for writing charms on). bhujō pāṇi, taṃ sadisa[patta]tāya bhujapatto (leaves are similar to the hand), mantalekhakehi ābhujita tacavantatāya ābhujī (the bark is bent by the writers of charms). bhujō campī <cammi> muduttaco pi.

Skt (bhūrjapatra-Saṇ I.33). Syn. bhūrja, carmi, mṛdutvaca (Am-k II.4.46 omits bhūrjapatra); S. ruk buruda; E. Himalayan birch; **Betula utilis D.Don**, Betulaceae.

132. bhūtiṇaka (nt.), bhūtiṇa (nt.) (602b)
gandhad<k>eṭi iti khyāte tiṇe. vuttaṇ ca “bhūtiṇakaṃ <bhūtiṇaṃ-Sū> gandhakheṭaṇ ca sugandhaṃ gomayaṃ v<p>iyam” iti. atha[vā] rāmakappūrato ko assa bhedo (a variety of fragrant grass called **rāmakarpūra**), rāmakappūraṃ bahupattam kaṇḍam kappūra-sugandhi<aṃ> gandhakheṭan tu ikkacca <ikkata> samānapattam khyā<jhā>tasabhāvaṃ bhūmilaggam ato-y-eva bhūtiṇa[m] uccate. bhūmiyaṃ laggam tiṇam bhūtiṇam (grass adhering to the earth). nattaṇ ca, satthe ko.

Skt bhūstṛṇa (Am-k II.4.167); S. gandhakheṭa taṇa; E. Geranium grass; **Cymbopogon schoenanthus (L.) Spreng.**, Gramineae.

M

133. mañjīṭṭhā (f.), vikasā (f.) (582b)
maṇḍūkapaṇṇī. majja suddhiyaṃ (cleans), ṭho. kāsa dittiyaṃ (whets appetite), karaṇe, a, rasso. samaṅgā yoja[na]vallī pi. samaṅgatī ti samaṅgā (spreading), a. yojanaṃ vallī yassā yojanavallī (a league long creeper).
Skt mañjīṣṭhā, vikasā. Syn. maṇḍūkaparṇī, samaṅgā, yojanavallī (Am-k II.4.90,91); S. vāl madaṭa; E. Indian madder; **Rubia cordifolia L.**, Rubiaceae.

134. madhuka (nt.), yaṭṭhimadhukā (f.), madhulattṭhikā (f.) (587cd)
madhurasatāya madhukaṃ (having a sweet taste). upamāne ko. daṇḍākārattā yaṭṭhiṇca sā madhurasattā madhukā ceti yaṭṭhimadhukā (having the form of a rod, and a sweet taste), madhura[sa]bhāve tiṭṭhati ti madhulattṭhikā (remains sweet). rassa lo, sakatthe ko ca.

madhuyatthikā ti pi pātho. vuttañ ca “madhukam klitakam yatthi — madhukā madhuyatthikā” ti.

Skt madhuka, yaṣṭīmadhuka, madhuyaṣṭikā. Syn. klitaka (Am-k II.4.109); S. vāl mī; E. Liquorice; **Glycyrrhiza glabra** L., Papilionaceae.

135. madhuraka (m.), jīvaka (m.) (594d)

ayaṃ atthavaggapavitttho (a component of the group of eight drugs).⁵⁷ anen eva nāmena vāñijānam pasiddho. madhura[ra]satāya madhurako (having a sweet taste). jīvāpeti ti jīvako, ṇu. “jīvako siṅgiko sek<t>o dīghāyu kucchisāsako <kacchasisako-Sū> — rassag<k>o madhuro sādu pānako cīrajivī <cīrajivati-Sū>” pi ti tantantaram.

Skt id. Syn. śṛṅga, kūrcaśīrṣa (Am-k II.4.142); S. jīvaka; E. Adder’s mouth; **Malaxis muscifera** (Lindl.) Kuntze, (= *Microstylis muscifera* (Lindl.) Ridl.), Orchidaceae.

136. mahākanda (m.), lasuna (nt.) (595a)

yassa mūlam setavaṇṇam palaṇḍukandato mahantakandatāya mahākando (white roots, big stalk). ambilen ekena rasena ūnatāya lasunam (lacks only acid taste). lattam, rassattañ ca, ṇattañ ca, lasa kantiyam vā, yu, assum <assu>, ṇattam. mahosadham ariṭṭham rasādane pi.

Skt mahākanda, laṣuna. Syn. mahauṣadha, ariṣṭa, rasonaka (Am-k II.4.148); S. heḷa* (sudu) lūnu; E. Garlic; **Allium sativum** L., Liliaceae.

137. mahosadha (nt.), ativisā (f.) (586a)

mahāviriyaṃ osadham mahosadham (very powerful drug). “lasuṇo ’tavisāyañ ca suṇṭhiya (!) mahosadham” iti Ruddo. atīva visati

⁵⁷ meda, mahāmeda, kākolī, kṣīrakolī, jīvaka, vṛṣabhaka, ṛddhi, vṛddhi. See *Śārngadharaśaṃhitā*, II.6.19,20.

bhesajja[pa]yogesu ty ativisā (commonly used in medicinal compositions). visā pi aruṇā siṅgī pi.

Skt mahauṣadha, ativisā. Syn. aruṇā, śṛṅgī (Am-k II.4.99,100); S. ivada*, atividayam; E. White aconite; **Aconitum heterophyllum** Wall. ex Royle, Ranunculaceae.⁵⁸

138. māṭuluṅga (m.), bījapūra (m.) (577c)

matto lujjati yena māṭuluṅgo (destroys intoxication), luja vināse. paripuṇṇabījatāya bījapūro (full of seeds). rucako pi, ruca dittiyam (whets appetite), ṇvu.

Skt id. Syn. rucaka (Am-k II.4.78); S. lapnāram; E. Adam’s apple tree, Citron, Lemon tree; **Citrus medica** L., Rutaceae.

139. mālūra (m.), beluva (m.), billa (m.) (556a)

siriphala. mala dhāraṇe, iro <ūro>, ī (!) pila bhedane, ṇuvo, beḷuvo. la[p]paccaye<o>, billo saṇḍilyo seḷuho pi. “munippabhede mālūro saṇḍilo pādapantare aṭo billo ca seḷuso”⁵⁹ ti Rabhaso.

Skt mālūra, bilva. Syn. śrīphala, śāṇḍilya, śailūṣa (Am-k II.4.32); S. beli; E. Bengal quince; **Aegle marmelos** (L.) Corrêa, Rutaceae.

140. muddikā (f.), madhurasā (f.) (587b)

dakkhā. dumuguṇayogā (!) muddikā. madhuraso<ā> sādu, tena vuttam Vajjagandhe <Vejjagandhe-Sū> “sādulavaṇatittāmbilakaṭa<u>kasāyakā” iti <ti>, tam yogā madhurasā.⁶⁰ gottanī dakkhā pi.

Skt mṛdvikā, madhurasā. Syn. drākṣā, gostanī (Am-k II.4.107); S. midī vāl; E. Grape vine; **Vitis vinifera** L., Vitaceae.

⁵⁸ Three meanings of *mahauṣadha* are given here: (1) *ativisā* (syn. *viśvā*, *viṣā*, *prativisā*, *ativisā*, *upavisā*, *aruṇā*, *śṛṅgī*), (2) *suṇṭhī* (ginger, *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe), (3) *laṣuna* (garlic, *Allium sativum* L.). See § 136.

⁵⁹ A *pāda* with eight *mātrās* is missing in the quotation.

⁶⁰ The gloss on *madhurasā* as the combination of sweet, salty, bitter, acid, pungent and astringent tastes is noteworthy.

141. muṇḍā (f.), madhurasā (f.) (581d)

madhuseni. yā patte hi ca sadisi tat thaco <taco> tantadhanugunopayutto (bark, similar to leaves, is used to make bowstrings). “mubbā vikāratā eva dhanujiyā sādhu <sādu> pubbā” ty uccate. pubba bandhane, a. madhurasattā madhuraso (sweet). devī moraṭā pi. mura pavedhane, aṭo, moraṭā.

Skt mūrvā, madhurasā. Syn. madhuśreṇī, devī, moraṭā (Am-k II.4.83,84); S. mora*, niyaṇḍa; E. Bowstring hemp; **Sansevieria zeylanica** (L.) Willd., Haemodoraceae.

142. mūlaka (m.nt.), cuccū (f.) (598a)

ṇvu. mhi mūlako, cacca paribhāsana tajjanesu, assu.

Skt mūlaka (Am-k II.4.157), cuccū; S. mūla palā; E. Radish; **Raphanus sativus** L., Cruciferae.

Y

143. yaññaṅga (m.), udumbara (m.) (551d)

yaññaṅgammānam aṅgo ekaṅgattā yaññaṅgo. dubbī hī<im>sāyaṃ, aro, niggahītāgamo, et<k>assa passa lopo ca. jantā<u>phalo pomaduddho <hema°> pi.

Skt id. Syn. jantuphala, hemadugdhaka (Am-k II.4.22); S. diṃbul*, +dumarukkha*, aṭṭikkā; E. Cluster fig; **Ficus racemosa** L., (= F. glomerata Roxb.), Moraceae.

144. yūthikā (f.), māgadhi (f.), +vassa<i>kī f.* (576c)

campeyya. yudha himsāyaṃ, i, satthe ko, dīghādi. Mā<a>gadhe bhavā māgadhi (habitat: Magadha). gaṇikā ambatṭhā pi.

Skt id. Syn. gaṇikā, ambaṣṭhā (Am-k II.4.71); S. sīnidda; E. Jasmine of poetry, White-flowered jasmine; **Jasminum auriculatum** Vahl, Oleaceae.

R

145. rattaphalā (f.), bimbikā (f.) (591b)

rattam pakkam phalam assā oṭṭhavaṇṇā samāna[vaṇṇa]phalatāya bimbikā (ripe fruits are of red colour, similar to the colour of lips),⁶¹ assā eva hi phalen oṭṭho upamiyate tuṇḍikerī piḷupaṇṇī pi.

Skt raktaphalā, bimbikā, (bimbī -Suśr, p. 165). Syn. tuṇḍikerī, piḷupamī (Am-k II.4.139); S. kem vāla; E. Scarlet-fruited gourd; **Coccinia grandis** (L.) Voigt, (= Cephalandra indica Naudin, Coccinia indica Wight et Arn.), Cucurbitaceae.

146. rambhā (f.), kadali (f.), moca (m.) (589a)

rammanti yassa <ramanti yassam sā-Sū> rambho<ā> (delightful [to the taste]), bho. kada māraṇe, alo, nadādi. muca mocaṇe, ṇo.

Skt id. (Am-k II.4.113); S. kesel; E. Adam's fig, Banana, Plantain; **Musa acuminata** Colla (IFPC), **M. balbisiana** Colla, **M. paradisiaca** L. (GIMP, GVDB), Musaceae.

147. rasāla (m.), ucchu (m.) (599d)

rasam lāti ti rasālo (having taste), dīgho. issa <isu> icchāyaṃ, u, usa dāhe vā, u. sassa cho, pubbatra. issu, assarūpadvittam <asa°>, ucchu, pume.

Skt rasāla, ikṣu (Am-k II.4.163); S. uk; E. Sugar cane; **Saccharum officinarum** L., Gramineae. See nuhī (§ 107).

148. reṇuka (m.), kapilā (f.) (590d)

gandhadabba (fragrant drug). ayaṃ reṇuke va pānichādinam khyātā. assā ca sachinditā vātakīphalam. reṇa<u> gatisaddesu, ṇvu. kapilā vuttā

⁶¹ In fact, women's lips are compared to the *bimba* fruits in Skt and S. classical literature, cf. *tanvī śyāmā śikhari daśanā pakvabimbādharoṣṭhī* (*Meghadūta*, II, 22); *dimut saṇḍaḷuvala keḷinā laṇḍa adara* — *surat bābali biṃbupalayayi kara adara* (*Girāsandeśaya*, verse 53).

dvijā hi<a>reṇu koṭi (!) bhasmāgandhini mi (!) “hareṇu so kalāse pi reṇukā yaṃ tiyaṃ bhavē” ti Ruddo.

Skt reṇukā, kapilā. Syn. hareṇū, dvijā, bhasmagandhinī (Am-k II.4.120), (hareṇukā, reṇukā-Suśr, p. 166); S. hareṇu, +rāhāniya*; E. Fragrant pepper; **Piper wallichii (Miq.) Hand.-Mazz.** (= *P. aurantiacum* Wall. ex DC.), Piperaceae.

149. rocana (m.), kūṭasimbali (f.) (565d)

picchilākāra<e> kaṇḍ<ṭ>akasaḥite rukkhe (**thorny tree, similar to the picchilā (q.v.) tree**). ruca ditiyaṃ (**whets appetite**), hetukattari, yu. kuṭa koṭīye (**crooked**), kattari ṇo, koṭo. asimbalī samāno simbalī sadisākārādassanato koṭa<i>simbalī (**similar in appearance to the simbalī tree**), pume, kasimbalo pi.

Skt rocana, kūṭaśālmali. (Am-k II.4.47); S. koḷa iṃbul*, kaṭu iṃbul;⁶² E. Kapok tree; **Bombax ceiba L.**, (= *B. malabaricum* DC., *Salmalia malabarica* (DC.) Schott et Endl.), Bombacaceae.

150. rohi (m.) (f.*), rohitaka (m.) (566b)

dāḷimapupphākāra p[li]hanāsa rukkha, ruha janane, nī (**tree inimical to the spleen, and with flowers similar to those of the pomegranate**). lohitaupphatāya l<r>ohitako (**flowers are red**).

Skt rohī, rohitaka. Syn. dāḍimapuṣpaka, plīhaśatru (Am-k II.4.49); S. val erabadu; E. White cedar; **Tecomella undulata Seem.**, (= *Tecoma undulata* (Roxb.) G.Don), Bignoniaceae.

L

151. labuja (nt.), likuca (m.) (570a)

⁶² According to the popular beliefs of the Sinhalese, those who commit adultery are made to climb the *kaṭu iṃbul* tree in hell. See my article, “The birth story of the deer”, in *The Bodleian Library Record*, Vol. XIX, No. 4, April 1993, p. 306.

uhurukkha. labunāmake pabbate jāyati ti labujo (**called labuja because it grows in the mountain named Labu**). khuddakattā līnam apākaṭaṃ. kucasaṃkhātā phalam etassā [ti] likuco (**fruits are shaped as the female breast**), nipātanā.

Skt lakuca, likuca. Syn. ḍahu (Am-k II.4.60); S. ḍahaṃbu*, +del*, E. Breadfruit; **Artocarpus lakoocha Wall. ex Roxb.**, (= *A. nobilis* Thwaites), Moraceae.

152. lāṅgali (f.), sārādī (f.) (588d)

aggisikhā. naṅgalasadisamūlatāya lāṅgali (**roots resemble a plough**), [na]ssa lo, dīgho ca. niṅgalati ti pi pātho. saradakāle sajjātatta <sañjātattā> sārādī (**grows in springtime**).

Skt lāṅgali, śārādī (Am-k II.4.111). Syn. agniśikhā (SaN IV.29); S. liyanaṅgalā; E. Malabar Glory Lily; **Gloriosa superba L.**, Liliaceae.

153. likocaka (m.), aṅkoḷa (m.) (557a)

ahanu. likuco nāma uhurukkho, tagguṇattā likocako, saṃñāyaṃ <saññāyaṃ>, ko. aṅgālakkhaṇe, olo, aṅkolo.

Skt (aṅkola), aṅkoṭa, nikocaka (Am-k II.4.29); S. ruk aṅguṇa; E. Sage-leaved alangium; **Alangium salvifolium (L.f.) Wangerin subsp. salvifolium**, (= *A. lamarckii* Thwaites), Alangiaceae.

V

154. vañjula (m.), vetasa (m.) (553d)

vidula. yo abbhāsa[ma]ye pupphati (**blossoms in the rainy season**). vaja gama[ne], [u]lo. dhi<vi> pajane, aso, bhonto <tonto> ca, vipubbo, atha <ata> sātaccagamane vā, aso, vāṇiy<r>o pi.

Skt id. Syn. vidura, vāṇira (Am-k II.4.29,30); S. homu vaṅgu; E. Rattan, Rotang; **Calamus rotang L.**, Palmae.

155. vakula (m.), kesara (m.) (572b)

bahula (!). vaka ādāne, ulo. kesarayuttapupp[h]atāya kesaro (**having fibrous or hairy flowers**).

Skt bakula, kesara (Am-k II.4.64); S. muḥuḷu mal*, muḥuṇa mal, mūṇa mal; E. Indian medlar tree, Nagkassar; **Mimusops elengi** L., Sapotaceae.

156. vatthula (nt.), vatthuleyyaka (m.) (597d)

anūpasāka (**herb growing in watery land**). vasati yasmiṃ khāraguṇe (**alkaline**). vatthu ratthu, vasa hiṃsāyaṃ vā, vasati kaphati vātapitte <kaphavātapitte-Sū> ti vatthu (**attacks phlegm, humoral wind and bile**). vatthuleyyako ti samuditanāmaṃ, laya sāy<m>ye, layāpeti sabbadose ti leyyako (**pacifies all doṣas, morbid entities**⁶³), ṇvu, asse, vatthu ca so leyyako cāti vatthuleyyako. muhaṅga.

Skt...; S. maha. kūra...; E...; **Amaranthus polygonoides** L., Amaranthaceae.

157. varaṇa (m.), kareri (m.), +varaṇa, setu, tittaka, kumāraka m.* (553b) vara icchāyaṃ, yu. kala saṃkhyāṇe, iro, nadādi, rassanto. varuṇo tittasāko pi (**bitter plant**).

Skt varaṇa. Syn. varuṇa, setu, tiktaśāka, (tiktaśāra-Suśr, p. 165), kumāraka (Am-k II.4.25); S. luṇuvaraṇa; E. Sacred caper, Three-leaved caper; **Crateva magna** (Lour.) DC., (= C. nurvala Buch.-Ham, C. religiosa G. Forst., C. roxburghii R. Br.), Capparidaceae.

158. vātingaṇa (m.), bhaṇḍākī, bhaṇṭākī* (f.) (588a)

vātahara[ṇa]tthēna gaṇiyate ti vātingaṇe (**removes humoral wind**). bhaṇḍa paris<bh>āsane, ṇvu, nadādi. ṭakārakarāṇe ca bhaṇḍati pi.

⁶³ doṣa = morbid entity is the tr. of G.J. Meulenbeld (*The Mādhavanidāna and its chief commentary*, Chapters 1–10, Introduction, Translation and Notes, Leiden 1974).

bṛhatīyaṃ pi ayaṃ. “vātingaṇo tu vattā tu vattakā sākaveḷu ca — bhaṇḍati rājakumbhaṇḍo vattākī duppabhāsini” ti Rabhaso.

Skt vārtākī, bhaṇṭākī. Syn. duṣpradhārṣiṇī (Am-k II.4.114); S. vambaṭu; E. Aubergine, Brinjal, Eggplant; **Solanum melongena** L., Solanaceae.⁶⁴

159. vāttākī (f.), bṛhatī (f.) (588b)

vatthaṃ <vāttam> nirāmayam karotī ti vitthākī <vāttākī>, vātingaṇe pi. bṛha vuḍḍ<dd>hiyam, to, nadādi. (See vātingaṇa above).

Skt vārtākī (Am-k II.4.114); S. heḷa baṭu, eḷa baṭu; E. Indian nightshade, White eggplant; **Solanum anguivi** L., (= *Solanum indicum* auct. non L.), Solanaceae.⁶⁵

160. vāneyya (nt.), kuṭannaṭa (nt.) (592b)

kuṭa iti khyāte sugandhadabbe (**fragrant drug**). kuṭa chedane, ṭho, krayam pat<ṭ>haviyam tiṭṭhati ti vā kuṭam. byādhināmakattā byādhi. tathā ca “koveram bhāsuraṃ kuṭam pāribhābā (!) gadavhayam” iti Rabhaso. phālaka[m] uppalam pi.

Skt vāneya, kuṭannaṭa. Syn. paripelava, dāśapura (daśapūra) (Am-k II.4.131); S. dasapura, +maha vammutu*; E. Anti-emetic root, Sting bisom; **Cyperus articulatus** L., Cyperaceae.

161. vāsanti (f.), atimutta (m.) (577a)

muṇḍaka. vasante pupphatī ti vāsanti (**blossoms in spring**). ati mudam tanotī ti atimutto (**gives great pleasure**), nipātanā. mādhavī latā pi.

⁶⁴ F. N. Hepper (Herbarium, Kew Gardens) remarks in RHFC (Vol. VI, p. 374): “Trimen and Lewis surprisingly called this Wambatu (S) which normally applies to *S. macrocarpon*.” The author’s name is not given.

⁶⁵ Cf. syn. given in the SaN (III.20,21,22) for the three species: (1) **heḷa baṭu**: *bṛhatī*, *hiṅgulī*, *siṃhī*, *vārtākī*, *rāṣṭrakī*, *śira*; (2) **vambaṭu**: *mahāvārtākinī*, *sthūla*, *bṛhatī*, *mahāphala*, *bhaṇḍākī*, *prthuvārtākī*, *bṛhatī*; (3) **tibbaṭu**: *kṣudravārtākinī*, *siṃhī*, *bhaṇṭākī*, *bahuputrikā*, *nidigdhī*, *rāṣṭrakā*, *kṣudravārtākī*. See also note on *nididdhikā*, § 104.

“madhumhi khitte cesāvo pubbatī ti mādhami — latā jotimatī viṇṇā sākāvalli miyaṅguṣu”. latā kattarikāyañ ca. sāmuṭṭha mādhami sucāti latā anekattā.

Skt vāsantī, atimukta. Syn. mādhami, latā (Am-k II.4.72); S. yohōmbu*, gātipicca; E...; **Hiptage benghalensis (L.) Kurz**, Malpighiaceae.

162. vitunna (nt.), sunisannaka (nt.) (596b)

anūpaje sāke (**herb growing in watery land**). tuda b<v>yathane, bhāvato, vigatam tunnam etassam<a> khādane [ti] vitunnam. sada visaraṇagatyavasānesu, to, annādeso, satthe ko.

Skt vitunna, suniṣaṇṇaka (Am-k II.4.149); S. kiṁbulvānna; E. ... ; **Marsilea minuta L.**, Marsileaceae.

163. vilaṅga (nt.), citraṇḍulā (f.) (586d)

aṅgaṇalaṅgaty atthā. daṇḍakadhātu. a. lattaṁ vilṅgaṁ. citrāni ṇḍulāni yassā [sā] [citra]ṇḍulā. kip<m>isatthu pi.

Skt viḍaṅga, citraṇḍulā, ṇḍula. Syn. (krimiśatru) kṛmighna (Am-k II.4.106); S. vaḷaṅgasāl; E. Embelia; **Embelia ribes Burm.f.**, Myrsinaceae.

S

164. satamūli (f.), satāvarī (f.) (585d)

aheru. ayam ahery icce va khyātā kaṇḍ<ṭ>akavatī ca bhavati. satam mūlāni yassa [so] satamūli (**having a hundred roots**). sataroge āvaratī ti satāvarī (**prevents a hundred diseases**), vara āvaraṇicchāsu. athavā satāti ca āvaritī ca dve nāmāni. tassā <tasmā> “satamūli bahusutābhīru indati ca rivatī (!)” ti hi vuttam.

Skt śatamūli, śatāvarī. Syn. ahery, bahusutā, abhīru, indīvarī (Am-k II.4.100,101); S. sātāvārī*, hātāvārīya; E. Asparagus; **Asparagus falcatus L. (ENUM, IFPC), A. racemosus Willd.**, Liliaceae (Dv, GIMP).

165. sattapaṇṇī (m.), chattapaṇṇa (m.), + visālattaca*, sārādī*, visamacchada* (555a)

visālataca. yo sarade pupphati patipubbam (**blossoms in autumn**). **sattapaṇṇāny assā [ti] sattapaṇṇī (having seven leaves)**, pume. **chattam iva paṇṇam assā [ti] chattapaṇṇe<o> (leaves resemble a parasol)**. visamacchada pi, sattapaṇṇattā visamacchada.

Skt saptapaṇī. Syn. viśālatvak, viṣamacchada (Am-k II.4.23); S. ruk attana; E. Devil's tree, Dita, White wood; **Alstonia scholaris (L.) R.Br.**, (= Echites scholaris L.), Apocynaceae.

166. sattalā (f.), navamallikā (f.) (576d)

devāli. sundaram dalam etissā [ti] sattalo<ā> (**having beautiful young leaves**), dassa to, sattadalāni yassā vā sattalā (**having seven young leaves**). navā nūtanā mallikā navamallikā (**new jasmine**), navamallikā <°mālikā> pi.

Skt saptalā, navamālikā (Am-k II.4.72); S. satpeti dāsaman; E. Multi-petalled (literally, seven-petalled) jasmine; **Jasminum arborescens Roxb.**, Oleaceae.

167. sattuphalā (f.), samī (f.) (566d)

sivārukha. sattayuttaphalatāya satta<u>phalā. gaṇḍam sametī ti samī (**heals tumours**), i, nadādi.

Skt saktuphalā, śamī. Syn. śivā (Am-k II.4.52); S. sāma gas; E. Musquit bean, Screw bean; **Prosopis cineraria (L.) Druce**, (= P. spicigera L.), Mimosaceae.

168. saddala (m.), dubbā (f.) (599a)

sundaram dalam pāttem <pattim> etassa maṅgalapāt<ṭh>e ti saddalo, **saddam maṅgalasaddam lanti bhāsanti pat<ṭh>anti brāhmaṇā y<n>enāti vā saddalo (used in Brahmanic ceremonies [to the accompaniment of] auspicious sounds)**. dubbī<a> hiṁsāyam, a. avamaṅgalam dubbatī ti dubbā. dunnimittādayo vārenti yāyati <etāyāti-

Sū> vā dubbā (wards off evil omens etc.), nerutto. satappabbikā bhaggavī anantā ruhā pi.

Skt dūrvā. Syn. śataparvikā, bhārgavī, anantā, ruhā (Am-k II.4.158), śādvala; S. hīṭaṇa; E. Conch grass, Durba grass; *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers., Gramineae. See golomī above (§ 67).

169. samīraṇa (m.), phaṇijjaka (m.) (579d)

appamatta paṇṇāsa. ira kampane, yu. phaṇim jayati ti phaṇijjako (overcomes serpents, i.e. effective against snake poison), yassa ko.

Skt id. Syn. parṇāsa, marubaka (Am-k II.4.79), (phaṇijjhaka, Syn. maruvaka-Suśr, p. 165); S. maruvā*, muruvā; E. Annual marjoram, Sweet marjoram; *Marsdenia tenacissima* (Roxb.) Moon, Asclepiadaceae.

170. sarala (m.), pūṭikaṭṭha (nt.) (571a)

pītiduma. sarati kālantaram, saralo, alo. pūti-y-eva kaṭṭham pūtikaṭṭham, pūtimuttam yathā (the wood has a putrid odour).

Skt sarala, pūṭikāṣṭha. Syn. pītadru (Am-k II.4.60); S. sarala; E. Chir pine, Long-leaved Indian pine; *Pinus roxburghii* Sarg., Pinaceae.

171. salla (m.), madana (m.) (567d)

piṇḍitaka. sala gamane, lo, [sallo]. mada ummāde, yu. “piṇḍitako maravako sasano karahāṭako” ty Amarakoso<e>.

Skt śalya, madana. Syn. piṇḍitaka, marubaka, śvasana, karahāṭaka (Am-k II.4.52,53); S. kukurumuvan; E. Emetic nut; *Catunaregam spinosa* (Thunb.) Tirveng., *Randia dumetorum* (Retz.) Poir., Rubiaceae (GIMP, GVDB).

172. saha (m.), sahakāra (m.) (557cd)

“sugandha vā atisayagandhayutto samāno saho sakkāro” ti vo<u>ccate (fragrant or strong-smelling), saha sattiyam, sugandham kattum

sahati ti saho (capable of making a good odour), a, sahanam saho, tam karoti ti sahakāro. hā vā mudā tāya saha vattati ti saho. saham samuddam <samudam> karoti ti sahakāro.

Skt sahakāra (Am-k II.4.33); S. mī aṁba; E. [Sweet] mango; *Mangifera indica* L., Anacardiaceae.

173. sādukaṇṭa (m.), vikaṇkata (m.) (559d)

gandh<th>ila. sādhu phalatāya sādhu <sādhu phalatāya sādhu> so (fruits are sweet), kaṇṭakasahitatāya <kaṇṭakasadisa°-Sū, thorn-like> kaṇṭo (thorny) ceti sādukaṇṭh<ṭ>o, sakaṇṭatāya attānam virūpaṇ karoti ti vikaṇkato (rendered ugly because of thorns). dvittam, niggahitāgamo ca.

Skt svādukaṇṭaka, vikaṇkata. Syn. granthila (Am-k II.4.37); S. kaṭu kihiri*, ugurāssa; E. Governor's plum, Lawyer vine; *Flacourtia indica* (Burm.f.) Merr., (= *Flacourtia ramontchi* var. *sapiaria* Roxb.) Flacourtiaceae.

174. sāmā (f.), kālā (f.) (590b)

kaṇṭhativutā. sā tanukaraṇe. virecanakaraṇena <virocana°-Sū> kāyam rogam ca sārati <sāyati-Sū> ti sāmā (diminishes the body and the disease by the action of purging). “sāmā tu mecake vuddha-dārake harite nadi” ti kaṇṭha[ti]vutā, gundā. “sārivāyam iti suce” ti Rabhaso. kala samkhyāne, kara karaṇe vā, a, kālā. “thikālā <vikālā> kaṇṭhativutāyam nili yojanavallisū — madhurā vidalā <masūra vidalā> addhacandā kālamesikā” pi.

Skt śyāmā, kālā. Syn. masūra vidalā, ardha candrā, kālameṣikā (Am-k II.4.108,109); S. trastavālu*, kaḷukāmbēriya*, + pūḍā vāl*; E. (Black) turpeth tree; *Operculina turpethum* (L.) Silva Manso, (= *Ipomoea turpethum* (L.) R.Br.), Convolvulaceae. See tivutā above (§ 88).

175. sāmā (f.), piyaṅgu (f.), kaṅgu (f.) (571c)

balanī <phalini>. sā tanukaraṇe, mo. piyabhāvaṃ gacchatī ti piyaṅgu (**pleasant**), u. kammaniyabhāvaṃ gacchatī ti kaṅgu (**charming**), nipātānā. pahilavhayā <mahilāhvayā> latā gundā baligandha (!) bali (!) kārambo pi.

Skt śyāmā, priyaṅgu. Syn. mahilāhvayā, latā, gundrā, gandhaphali, phali, kārambhā (Am-k II.4.55,56); S. poṅgu*, puvaṅgu; E. Perfumed cherry; **Aglaia elaeagnoides** (Juss.) Benth. var. **beddomei** (Gamble) K.K.N. Nair, (= A. roxburghiana (Wight et Arn.) Miq.), Meliaceae.

176. sāla (m.), assakaṇṇa (m.), sajja (m.) (562c)

sala gamane, ṇo. sāravantatāya vā sālo (**having latex**). assakaṇṇasadisapaṇṇatāya assakaṇṇo (**leaves resemble the ears of horses**). sañja sañj<g>e (**sticky**), a, sajja adane vā, a.

Skt sāla, aśvakarṇaka, sarjaka (Am-k II.4.44) sarja (Suśr p. 165); S. sal;⁶⁶ E. Sal tree; **Shorea robusta** C.F.Gaertn., Dipterocarpaceae.

177. sālapaṇṇī (f.), thirā (f.) (584d)

sālapaṇṇisaddisa <°sadisa> vi[sa]ṭatāya sālapaṇṇī (**leaves are broad like those of the sal tree**). sālāṃ sobhanayuttam paṇṇam assā ti sālapaṇṇī (**leaves beautify the branches**), thu gati theriyesu, iro, tiro. Skt śālaparṇī, sthīrā (Am-k II.4.115); S. asvānna; E. Tick trefoil; **Alysicarpus vaginalis** (L.) DC. (ENUM, IFPC), **Desmodium gangeticum** (L.) DC. (Dv, GIMP, GVDB), Papilionaceae.

178. siṅgī (f.), usabha (m.) (590c)

kakku<a>ṭasiṅgā<i>. siṅgasadisapupphatāya siṅgī (**flowers resemble horns**). kulīrasīṅgī cakkasiṅgī pi.

⁶⁶ As pointed out in the AAS, this is distinct from the tree commonly found in the Buddhist temples of Sri Lanka, S. sal, E. cannon ball tree, botanical name Couroupita surinamensis Mart. ex Berg, Lecythidaceae.

Skt śṛṅgī, ṛṣabha (Am-k II.4.116). Syn. karkaṭaśṛṅgī, kulīra°(RaN p. 117); S. vaṃhāpala*, osabiya; E. Pistache, Wax tree; **Pistacia chinensis** Bunge, (= P. integerrima J. Stewart ex Brandis), Anacardiaceae.⁶⁷

179. sirīsa (m.), bhaṇḍila (m.) (571d)

sarati hīṃsati rogaṃ sirīso (**destroys diseases**), iso, assi. bhaṇḍa paribhāsane, ilo. kapīṭano pi, ambāṭike bhaddabhaṇḍe ca, kapīṭano.

Skt śirīṣa, bhaṇḍila. Syn. kapīṭana (= āmrātaka-Suśr, p. 168, see pīṭanaka § 13) (Am-k II.4.63); S. maharī*, māra, sūriya māra; E. Egyptian acacia, Kokko, Lebbeck, Siris tree, Woman's tongue tree; **Albizia lebbeck** (L.) Willd., Mimosaceae.

180. sihapucchī (f.), pañhipaṇṇī (f.) (584c)

kalabhisi <kalasi>. sihapucchākāraṃ kusumamañjaritāya sihapucchi (**clusters of flowers resembling the tail of lions**). pañhi <pañhi-Sū> ti appatta <appatanu-Sū> vuccate. pañhipaṇṇam yassā pañhipaṇṇī (**less leaves**).

Skt siṃhapucchī, pṛṣniparṇī. Syn. kalaśī (Am-k II.4.92,93); S. pusvānna; E. Pointed-leaved uraria; **Uraria lagopodioides** (L.) Desv. (GIMP), **U. picta** (Jacq.) Desv. (IFPC), Papilionaceae.

181. sumanā (f.), jātisumanā (f.), mālatī (f.), jāti (f.), vassikī (f.)⁶⁸ (576ab)

sundaraṃ mano yassa sugandhattā jātisumanā ti samuditanāma[m] (**pleasant and fragrant**), mala dhāraṇe, to, nadādi, jana janāneti.

⁶⁷ *cakraśṛṅgī* is omitted in the Am-k, Dv, and GVDB. *vaṃhāpala* in S. is generally Skt *vāsā*, E. Malabar nut, Adhatoda vasica Nees.

⁶⁸ The grouping of *vassikī* in the syn. here is apparently an error of the Subhuti ed. The sanne takes *vassikī* with *yūthikā*, *māgadhi* (= S. *sinidda*). See § 144. That avoids the confusion between *vāsantī* and *vassikī*; cf. *yūthikā gaṇikā* 'mbaṣṭhā *māgadhi bālapuṣpikā* — *modanī bahugandhā ca bhṛṅgānandā gajāhvayā*. RaN, p. 233.

vassakālasañjātapupphatāya vassa<i>kī (blossoms in the rainy season). it<k>o, nadādi.

Skt sumanā, mālatī, jāti, vāsantī (= blossoms in springtime, cf. **vassikī** above) (Am-k II.4.72); S. dāsaman*, saman picca; E. Spanish jasmine; *Jasminum humile* L. (IFPC) Oleaceae, *Aganosma dichotoma* (Roth) K.Schum. (GIMP), Apocynaceae, *J. officinale* L. var. *grandiflorum* (L.) Kobuski, Oleaceae (GIMP, GVDB).

182. sepaṇṇī (f.), kāsmarī (f.) (558c)

sirimantāni paṇṇāni yassā [sā] sepaṇṇī (having bright leaves), nadādi, sirisaddassa se [ādeso]. Kāsmarīdese jātattā kāsmarī (original habitat: **Kashmir**). kāsā dittiyaṃ vā (or, whets appetite), maro, nadādi. madhupaṇṇī bhaddapaṇṇī pi.

Skt śrīparṇī, kāsmarī. Syn. madhuparṇikā, bhadraparṇī (Am-k II.4.35,36); S. āt demaṭa; E. Candahar tree, Comb tree, Kashmir tree, Malay beachwood, Snapdragon tree, Tall beachberry, White teak; *Gmelina arborea* Roxb., (= *G. rheedii* Hook.), Verbenaceae.

183. sephālikā (f.), nilikā (f.) (575a)

kaṇhapupphasephālikā. siphāṭā <sephā jaṭā-Sū> yass atthi sephālikā (having a complex stamen), iko. lamajjho. nilapubbatāya <°pupphatāya> nilikā (flowers are blue). “suvahā nigguṇḍī pi, sindhuvāro pi nigguṇḍī, nilasephāliyaṃice” <°kā pi ce> ti Ruddho.

Skt śephālikā, nilikā. Syn. suvahā, nirguṇḍī (Am-k II.4.70), sindhuvāra; S. kaḷu mal sēphālikā; E. Coral jasmine, Night jasmine, Sorrowful nyctanthes, Tree of sadness, Tree of sorrow; *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* L., Nyctanthaceae.

184. sereyyaka (m.), dāsī (f.), kiṃkirāta (m.), kuraṇḍaka (m.) (579ab)

jīṇḍi <jhiṇṭi>. sira<i>ṃ vattati yena [so] sereyyako, neyyako <neyyo>, satthe ko> (maintains splendour). dāsanāmakattā dāsī. kira vikkiraṇe, āto, dvittaṃ, kuru<a> sadde, v<ḍ>o, satthe ko.

Skt saireyaka, dāsī, kuraṇṭaka. Syn. jhiṇṭi (Am-k II.4.74,75); S. kaṭu karaṇḍu; E. Yellow nail-dye plant; *Barleria prionitis* L., Acanthaceae. 185. seleyya (nt.), asmapuppha (nt.) (591c)

thañ <taṃ> ca pāsāṇabhavaṃ sugandharasadbham selajam iti kkhyaṭam (fragrant drug produced in stone). silāyaṃ pāsāṇe bhavaṃ seleyyaṃ (produced in stone). neyyo. asmato asmassa vā pupphaṃ asmapupphaṃ (stone flowers). kālānusāriyaṃ pi.

Skt śaileya, āsmapuṣpa. Syn. kālānusārya (Am-k II.4.122,123); S. gal sevel*, gal mala; E. Canary moss, Common blue curled lichen, Rockmoss, Stone flowers, Yellow lichen; *Parmelia perlata* Ach., Parmeliaceae.

186. selu (m.), bahuvaraka (m.), +uddāla* (558b)

yassa phalāni picchillāni <picchilāni> (having slippery fruits), si bandhane, lu. sala gamanatthe vā, u, asse. picchilattā bahūni vārā<i>ṇi yasmiṃ bahuvarako (plenty of water due to slipperiness), saññāyaṃ ko. sito uddālo kapalo pi.

Skt śelu, bahuvaraka. Syn. śita, uddāla (Am-k II.4.34); S. lōlu; E. Assyrian plum, Large sebesten plum; *Cordia dichotoma* G. Forst., (= *C. myxa* L., *C. monoica* Roxb.), Boraginaceae.

187. sonaka (m.), dighavaṇṭa (m.) (572a)

muṇḍaka<maṇḍuka>paṇṇa. suna gatiyaṃ, ṇvu. dīghaṃ phalavaṇḍ<ṭ>aṃ yassa (fruits having a long stalk). naṭo kuṭaṭo (!) pi.

Skt s(ś)yonāka, dīrghavaṇṭa. Syn. kuṭannaṭa, maṇḍūkaparṇa (Am-k II.4.56,57); S. toṭila; E. Indian trumpet flower; *Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz, Bignoniaceae.

188. sobhañjana (m.), siggu (m.), +bhujaṅga* (554d)

tikkhi<a>gandha. sobhaṃ janeti ti sobhañjano (creates beauty). sobhavisañjanam ekena <sobhati añjanam etena-Sū> hetubhūtenā ti vā <vā ti> sobhañjano vuttañ ca. “sirīsapuppharitena <sirīsapupphassa

rasena-Sū> bhāvitam sahasavāram maricam sitavhayam <sitāhvayam> — etena sam[m]anti visā hi sambhavā katañjana[m] snehānapālanatthikā <snehanapādanatthuto-Sū (!)>” ti (antidote).⁶⁹

Skt sobhāñjana, (śobhāñjanaka-Suśr, p. 165), śigru. Syn. tikṣṇagandha (Am-k II.4.31); S. murugā; E. Drumstick tree, Horse-radish tree; **Moringa oleifera Lam.**, Moringaceae.

189. somavakka (m.), kadara (m.) (567c)

sitasāra. khadira. khadirādikan tu pītasāre khadire. setavaṇṇatāya somo (white-coloured). kappa<ū>rasadiso vakko vakkalam etassā [ti] somavaṇṇ<kk>o (the bark, similar to that of kappūra, camphor, is white). “somo kuvero pitu devatāyam — vasuppabhede vasudhākāre ca — dibbosadhasāmalatā (!) samīram — kappūraniresu ca vānare cā” ti nānattasamgaho. isam khuddakam dalam etassa kadaro (leaves are small). lassa ro.

Skt somavalka, kadara. Syn. sitakhadira, (śveta°) (Am-k II.4.50); S. heja kihiri; E. Gum arabic tree; **Acacia suma Buch.-Ham.**, Mimosaceae.

190. hintāla (m.) (604a)

hintālayo sattanissaraṇāya tināni ca. tāni mūlena jālapānasāmaññatto pādapā ceti tinapādapā vuccanti. tina adane. pamāṇato tālato hino hintālo (smaller than the tāla tree). padavipariyās<y>o rasso ca.

Skt hintāla (Am-k II.4.169); S. kitul; E. Jaggery palm, Toddy palm; **Caryota urens L.**, Palmae.

⁶⁹ Cf. *śiṛīṣapūṣpasvarase saptāham maricam sitam/ bhāvitam sarpadaśtānām pānanasyāñjane hitam/ Aṣṭāṅgharḍaya*, Uttarasthāna, 36.72

śiṛīṣapūṣpasvarase bhāvitam maricam sitam/ saptāham sarpadaśtānām nasyapānāñjane hitam/ Cakradatta, Viśacikitsā, 8.

(“Seeds of the horse-radish soaked in the juice of the Egyptian acacia flowers for seven days is good for those stung by serpents, to be used as a beverage, an errhine or an ointment.”) NB: *sitam maricam* = *śigrubijam* = horse-radish seeds.

191. hirivera (nt.), vāla (nt.) (591a)

phālaka <bālaka>. Hirināmit<k>āya devadhitāya sarīrato sañjātattā hiriveram (born of the body of the female divinity called Hiri). vāretī ti vāram. virināmakattā <vāra°> vā vāram, latte phālam <vālam> udijjham. kesāmpunāmam pi. Udidese bhavam udijjham (found in the North-Western region). kesassa ambuno ca yāni nāmāni tāni sabbāny assām iti kesampunāmam.

Skt hrīvera, bāla. Syn. keśāmbunāma, udīcyā (Am-k II.4.122); S. iriveriya; E. Fragrant mallow; **Plectranthus zeylanicus Benth.** (IFPC), Labiatae, **Pavonia odorata Willd.**, Malvaceae (GIMP).

ABBREVIATIONS TITLES OF BOOKS

Abh	=	<i>Abhidhānappadīpikā</i> , ed. Waskaduwe Subhuti, Colombo 1938.
Am-k	=	<i>Amarakośa</i> , ed. Chintamani Shastri Thatte, Bombay 1877.
AAS	=	<i>Āyurveda auśadha saṁgrahaya</i> , Vol. I Pts 2 & 3, Department of Ayurveda, Colombo 1979, 1985.
CMP	=	<i>Ceylon medicinal plants and Sinhalese medicines</i> by (Henry Trimen), Colombo 1900.
DVS	=	<i>Deśiya vaidya śabdakośaya</i> by Kiriāllē Nāṇavimala, Ratnapura 1970.
Dv	=	<i>Dravyaguṇa-vijñāna</i> by P.V. Sharma, Vol. I, Varanasi 1981 (6th ed.), Vol. II, Varanasi 1981 (5th ed.), Vol. III, Varanasi 1980 (2nd ed.), Vol. IV, Varanasi 1977 (2nd ed.), Vol. V, Varanasi 1981.
ENUM	=	<i>Enumeratio Plantarum Zeylaniae: An Enumeration of Ceylon Plants with descriptions of the new and little-known genera and species, observations on their</i>

- habitats, uses, native names, etc.* by G.H.K. Thwaites, assisted in the identification of the species and synonym by J.D. Hooker, London 1858–1864.
- GIMP = *Glossary of Indian medicinal plants* by R.N. Chopra et al., New Delhi 1956; Supplement, New Delhi 1974 (reprint).
- GVDB = *Glossary of vegetable drugs in Bṛhatrayī* by Thakur Balwant Singh & K.C. Chuneekar, Varanasi 1972.
- IFPC = *A provisional index to the local names of the flowering plants of Ceylon* by R.N. de Fonseka & S. Vinasithamby, Peradeniya 1971.
- MMITM = *Materia Medica of Indo-Tibetan Medicine* by Bhagwan Dash, New Delhi 1987.
- PED = *The Pali Text Society's Pali-English Dictionary*, Oxford 1992.
- RaN = *Rājanighṇṭu*, ed. Śrī Āsubodhabhūṣaṇa Bhaṭṭācārya & Nityabodha Vidyāratna Bhaṭṭācārya, Calcutta 1933.
- RHFC = *A revised handbook to the flora of Ceylon*, ed. M.D. Dassanayake & F.R. Fosberg, 7 Vols, New Delhi 1980, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1991.
- SaN = *Sarasvatī nighaṇḍuva*, ed. Devika Gunasena, Nugegoda 1970.
- SiN = *Siddhasāra nighaṇṭu*, ed. R.E. Emmerick, *The Siddhasāra of Ravigupta*, Vol. I: The Sanskrit text, Wiesbaden 1980, pp. 175–99.
- Suśr = *Suśrutasamhitā*, ed. Jādvaji Trikmaji Ācārya, Bombay 1938.
- Sū = *Abhidhānappadīpikā sūci* by Waskaduwe Subhuti, Colombo 1893.

GENERAL

cy.	=	commentary
E.	=	English
ed.	=	editor(s)/edition
f.	=	feminine
fn.	=	footnote
m.	=	masculine
nt.	=	neuter
P.	=	Pāli
q.v.	=	quod vide, which see
S.	=	Sinhala
Skt	=	Sanskrit
Syn.	=	synonym(s)
Tr.	=	translator/translation

INDEX OF PĀLI, SANSKRIT AND SINHALA PLANT NAMES

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APPENDIX

Abbreviations of the names of authors
of plant names

(fl. [= floruit] precedes year in which a publication
of the author is known)

Ach.	Acharius, Erik (1757–1819)
A.DC.	Candolle, Alphonse Louis Pierre Pyramus de (1806–93)
Aiton	Aiton, William (1731–93)
A.Juss.	Jussieu, Adrien Henri Laurent de (1797–1853)
Abeyw.	Abeywickrama, Bartholomeusz Aristides (1920–)
Alston	Alston, Arthur Hugh Garfit (1902–58)
A.Rich.	Richard, Achille (1794–1852)
Andr.	Andréanszky, Gábor (Gabriel) (1895–1967)
Arn.	Arnott, George Arnott Walker (1799–1868)
Beauvais	Beauvais, P. (fl.1975)
Bedd.	Beddome, Richard Henry (1830–1911)
Benth.	Bentham, George (1800–84)
Berg	Berg, Ernst von (1782–1855)
Blanco	Blanco, Francisco Manuel (1778–1845)
Brandis	Brandis, Dietrich (1824–1907)
Buch.-Ham.	Buchanan-Hamilton, Francis (1762–1829)
Bunge	Bunge, Alexander Andrejewitsch (Aleksandr Andreevic, Aleksandrovic) von (1803–90)
Burm.f.	Burman, Nicolaas Laurens (Nicolaus Laurent) (1734–93)
C.F.Gaertn.	Gaertner, Carl (Karl) Friedrich von (1772–1850)
Chiov.	Chiovenda, Emilio (1871–1941)

Christm.	Christmann, Gottlieb Friedrich (1752–1836)
Colebr.	Colebrooke, Henry Thomas (1765–1837)
Colla	Colla, Luigi (Aloysius) (1766–1848)
Comm.	Commerson, Philibert (1727–73)
Corrêa	Corrêa da Serra, José Francisco (1751–1823)
DC.	Candolle, Augustin Pyramus de (1778–1841)
D.Don	Don, David (1799–1841)
Delile	Delile, Alire Raffeneau (1778–1850)
Desr.	Desrousseaux, Louis Auguste Joseph (1753–1838)
Desv.	Desvaux, Nicaise Auguste (1784–1856)
Druce	Druce, George Claridge (1850–1932)
Dubard	Dubard, Marcel Marie Maurice (1873–1914)
Duthie	Duthie, John Firminger (1845–1922)
Edgew.	Edgeworth, Michael Pakenham (1812–81)
Endl.	Endlicher, Stephan Friedrich Ladislaus (1804–49)
Engl.	Engler, Heinrich Gustav Adolf (1844–1930)
Fleming	Fleming, John (1785–1857)
Forssk.	Forsskål, Pehr (Peter) (1732–63)
Fuller	Fuller, George Damon (1869–1961)
Gaertn.	Gaertner, Joseph (1732–91)
Gamble	Gamble, James Sykes (1847–1925)
G.Don	Don, George (1798–1856)
G.Forst.	Forster, Johann Georg Adam (1754–94)
Hand.-Mazz.	Handel-Mazzetti, Heinrich R.E. (1882–1940)
Hassk.	Hasskarl, Justus Carl (1811–94)
Hiern	Hiern, William Philip (1839–1925)
Hochr.	Hochreutiner, Bénédict Pierre Georges (1873–1959)
Hook.	Hooker, William Jackson (1785–1865)
Hook.f.	Hooker, Joseph Dalton (1817–1911)
Hunter	Hunter, Alexander (1729–1809)
Jack	Jack, William (1795–1822)
Jacq.	Jacquin, Nicolaus (Nicolaas) Joseph von (1727–1817)

J.C.Wendl.	Wendland, Johann Christoph (1755–1828)
J.König	König, Johann Gerhard (1728–85)
J.Stewart	Stewart, John Lindsay (1832–73)
Juss.	Jussieu, Antoine Laurent de (1748–1836)
King	King, George (1840–1909)
K.K.N.Nair	Nair, K.K.N. (1948–)
Kobuski	Kobuski, Clarence Emmereu (1900–63)
Kostel.	Kosteletzky, Vincenz Franz (1801–87)
K.Schum.	Schumann, Karl Moritz (1851–1904)
Kunth	Kunth, Karl Sigismund (1788–1850)
Kuntze	Kuntze, Carl (Karl) Ernst (Eduard) Otto (1843–1907)
Kurz	Kurz, Wilhelm Sulpiz (1834–78)
L.	Linnaeus, Carl von (1707–78)
L.f.	Id. (1741–83)
Lam.	Lamarck, Jean Baptiste Antoine Pierre de Monnet de (1744–1829)
Lindl.	Lindley, John (1799–1865)
Lour.	Loureiro, João de (1717–91)
Mart.	Martius, Carl (Karl) Friedrich Philipp von (1794–1868)
Maton	Maton, William George (1774–1835)
Matsum.	Matsumura, Jinzô (1856–1928)
Medik.	Medikus, Friedrich Kasimir (1736–1808)
Merr.	Merrill, Elmer Drew (1876–1956)
Miers	Miers, John (1789–1879)
Mill.	Miller, Philip (1691–1771)
Miq.	Miquel, Friedrich Anton Wilhelm (1811–71)
Molina	Molina, Giovanni Ignazio (Juan Ignacio) (1737–1829)
Moon	Moon, Alexander (–1825)
Nakai	Nakai, Takenoshin (Takenosin) (1882–1952)
Naudin	Naudin, Charles Victor (1815–99)
Osbeck	Osbeck, Pehr (1723–1805)

Panz.	Panzer, Georg Wolfgang Franz (1755–1829)
Parkinson	Parkinson, Sydney C. (1745–71)
Pers.	Persoon, Christiaan Hendrik (1761–1836)
Pichon	Pichon, Marcel (1921–54)
Pierre	Pierre, Jean Baptiste Louis (1833–1905)
Poir.	Poiret, Jean Louis Marie (1755–1834)
Ramam.	Ramamurthy, Kandasamy (1933–)
R.Br.	Brown, Robert (1773–1858)
Retz.	Retzius, Anders Jahan (1742–1821)
Ridl.	Ridley, Henry Nicholas (1855–1956)
Ridsdale	Ridsdale, Colin Ernest (1944–)
Roscoe	Roscoe, William (1753–1831)
Roth	Roth, Albrecht Wilhelm (1757–1834)
Rottler	Rottler, Johan Peter (1749–1836)
Roxb.	Roxburgh, William (1751–1815)
Royle	Royle, John Forbes (1798–1858)
Sarg.	Sargent, Charles Sprague (1841–1927)
Schott	Schott, Heinrich Wilhelm (1794–1865)
Schrad.	Schrader, Heinrich Adolph (1767–1836)
Seem.	Seemann, Berthold Carl (1825–71)
Ser.	Seringe, Nicolas Charles (1776–1858)
Silva Manso	Silva Manso, António Luiz Patricio da (1788–1818)
Sm.	Smith, James Edward (1759–1828)
Sol.	Solander, Daniel Carl (1733–82)
Solms	Solms-Laubach, Hermann Maximilian Carl Ludwig Friedrich zu (1842–1915)
Sonn.	Sonnerat, Pierre (1748–1814)
Spreng.	Sprengel, Curt (Kurt, Curtius) Polycarp Joachim (1766–1833)
Stapf	Stapf, Otto (1857–1933)
Steud.	Steudel, Ernst Gottlieb von (1783–1856)
Standl.	Standley, Paul Carpenter (1884–1963)

Stocks	Stocks, John Ellerton (1822–54)
Swingle	Swingle, Walter Tennyson (1871–1952)
Taub.	Taubert, Paul Hermann Wilhelm (1862–97)
Thomson	Thomson, Thomas (1817–78)
Thunb.	Thunberg, Carl Peter (1743–1828)
Thwaites	Thwaites, George Henry Kendrick (1812–82)
Tirveng.	Tirvengadam, D.D. (fl.1986)
Trimen	Trimen, Henry (1843–96)
Trin.	Trinius, Carl Bernhard von (1778–1844)
Vahl	Vahl, Martin (Henrichsen) (1749–1804)
Voigt	Voigt, Joachim (Johann) Otto (1798–1843)
Wall.	Wallich, Nathaniel (1786–1854)
Walp.	Walpers, Wilhelm Gerhard (1816–53)
Wangerin	Wangerin, Walther (Leonhard) (1884–1938)
Wight	Wight, Robert (1796–1872)
W.Wight	Wight, William Franklin (1874–1954)
Willd.	Willdenow, Carl Ludwig von (1765–1812)
W.J.de Wilde	de Wilde, Willem Jan Jacobus Oswald (1936–)
W.R.Guerke	Guerke, Wayne R. (fl.1978)

(Source: *Authors of Plant Names*. ed. R.K. Brummitt & C.E. Powell, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew 1992)